MEMORIALS

OF

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

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Stephen T. Logan

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Faber suae fortunae.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

STEPHEN TRIGG LOGAN, the eminent subject of these memoirs, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on February 24th, 1800. His paternal ancestry were of Irish or Scotch-Irish extraction, his great grandfather having emigrated from Ireland and settled in Augusta county, Virginia, about the year 1750. On the maternal side, he was probably of English descent.

His father, David Logan, is described as a man of plain manners, but of strong sense and sterling integrity. He died in Kentucky about 1821, in the prime of manhood.

His mother's maiden name was Mary Trigg. She was the daughter of Col. Stephen Trigg, a native of the "Old Dominion," who came to Kentucky in 1779, and lost his life in the memorable and disastrous battle with the Indians at the Blue Licks, in August, 1782.

His grandfather, Col. John Logan, was a man of much prominence and influence among the early pioneers of Kentucky; and was a representative in the Virginia Legislature from one of the counties of Kentucky before the

admission of the latter into the Union as a State. Subsequently, he was a member of the convention which formed the Kentucky Constitution of 1799, and held during several years the honorable and responsible office of Treasurer of that Commonwealth.

General Ben. Logan, elder brother of John, and grand uncle to our LOGAN, was the first of the family to remove from Virginia to Kentucky. He established the fort or station, known as "Logan's Fort," near the present town of Stanford, in Lincoln county, in 1776. He is described as a man of great activity and force of character, who figured conspicuously with Boone and other famous pioneers in the Indian wars of the period. Gen. Logan also held important civil positions, and died at an advanced age, highly respected and esteemed. His son, William Logan, was for many years a judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

In 1802, when STEPHEN T. LOGAN was but two years old, his parents removed from Franklin to Lincoln county, where his mother in a short time departed this life, leaving him half orphaned at a tender age. His father afterward married again, and by the second marriage had other children.

STEPHEN T. received his early education in Frankfort, the capital of the Commonwealth and seat of justice of Franklin county. Here he was also employed as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, under Martin D. Hardin, a son-in-law of Gen. Ben. Logan, and father of Col. John J. Hardin, of Illinois. While in the discharge

of his clerical duties, during the war of 1812–14, and when only thirteen years of age, he made out the commissions for the officers of Governor and General Shelby's command, in the expedition of the latter to our northern frontier.

As a boy, young LOGAN was remarked for the quickness of his parts, the strength of his understanding, and his rare aptitude for both study and business. With an early bent for the profession of the law, he went, in 1817, to Glasgow, the seat of justice of Barren county, and began the study of law under the tuition of his uncle, Judge Christopher Tompkins, (*) an eminent jurist of southern Kentucky, for whom he cherished a warm and reverential affection to the close of his life.

Continuing his legal studies, Mr. LOGAN was admitted to the bar at Glasgow before attaining his majority, but did not at once engage in practice. In the meantime he supported himself by teaching school, and serving as a deputy in the Circuit Clerk's office of Barren county. In the latter position he made himself familiar with the various forms of legal procedure, and acquired much of that skill and facility in the drafting of legal documents for which he was noted throughout his professional life. Among his more immediate associates and contemporaries, at the outset of his career as a lawyer, were Solomon P. Sharpe, B. M. Crenshaw, Joseph Underwood and Cyrus Walker—all young men of superior talents

*The wife of Judge Tompkins was Theodosia Logan, a sister of David Logan, the father of STEPHEN T.

and energy, who achieved high distinction not only at the bar, but in the political arena. With such competitors as these to inspire his ambition, LOGAN entered the lists and began his struggle for fame and fortune. He speedily acquired business.

Shortly after entering upon the regular practice of law, Mr. LOGAN was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for the Glasgow Circuit, and discharged the delicate and responsible duties of his office with singular fidelity and ability. As a legal practitioner he early developed those peculiar traits which subsequently gave him such distinction as a lawyer. His prompt and accurate knowledge of the principles of law, his care in the preparation of cases, his command over complicated facts, his analytical power in dealing with evidence, and, above all, his clear, incisive, animated style as a speaker, won for him in a few years an established reputation, and a lucrative clientage.

On the 25th of June, 1823, STEPHEN T. LOGAN was united in marriage to America T. Bush, eldest daughter of William Bush, Esq., of Glasgow. Mrs. Logan was a lady of refined manners, of unaffected piety and unpretentious benevolence. She departed this life February 24th, 1868, in the 62d year of her age. They had eight children—four sons and four daughters—only two of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Ward H. Lamon, and Mrs. L. H. Coleman.

David Logan, their eldest child and son, was born in Glasgow, Ky., April 5th, 1824. He received his education for the most part in Illinois, read law with his father,

was admitted to the bar in 1843 or '44, and practiced his profession for a few years in Springfield. In 1848, or thereabouts, he removed to Oregon, where he soon took high rank as a lawyer; and, engaging actively in politics, was twice run as the candidate of the Republican party for Congress from that State. David Logan died near the town of Salem, Oregon, in March, 1874.

William, the second son, was born in Glasgow, August 11th, 1826, and died in Sangamon county, Ill., in September, 1832.

Christopher, the third son, was born in Glasgow, December 23d, 1828. He was educated in Springfield, Ill., and upon reaching the age of manhood went to California, where he died July 30th, 1850.

Stephen T., the fourth son, was born in Springfield, Ill., December 28th, 1840, and died December 24th, 1848, at the age of eight years.

Mary, the eldest daughter, was born in Glasgow, Ky., August 18th, 1831. On June 11th, 1861, she was married in Springfield, Ill., to the Hon. Milton Hay, and died here March 4th, 1874, leaving two children, named respectively, Katie Hay and Logan Hay.

Sally, the second daughter, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 27th, 1834, and was married to Col. Ward H. Lamon on November 26th, 1861. They now reside in Denver, Colorado.

Jennie, the third daughter, was born in Springfield,

Ill., February 19th, 1843, and married L. H. Coleman, Esq., on October 4th, 1865. They have four children, named respectively, Logan, Christopher, Mary and Louis.

Kate, the fourth daughter, and youngest of the family, was born March 17th, 1845, in Springfield, Ill., and was married to the Hon. David T. Littler, September 15th, 1868. She died January 26th, 1875, leaving one child, a son, named Stephen.

Stephen T. Logan continued the practice of his profession in Barren and the adjoining counties of Kentucky for more than ten years, and until he had accumulated a respectable competency, but becoming embarrassed pecuniarily, by loaning his credit to friends who failed in business, he concluded to seek a home in a newer State, where he might more easily retrieve his broken fortunes, and provide for the wants of his growing family.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1832, at the age of 32, he removed with his family to Illinois. The journey was made by land, with carriage and wagons, and was both long and tedious. They arrived in Springfield about the middle of May, and thence settled on a farm near the Sangamon river, some six miles north-west of the town. At this time Mr. Logan contemplated abandoning his profession, and devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, but his great talents were not destined to be thus buried. Early in the following spring, 1833, Mr. Logan, at the instance of William L. May, with whom he formed a

partnership, came to Springfield, and resumed legal practice. Of Mr. May it may be remarked in passing, that he was a gentleman of pleasing address, a fair lawyer and clever politician, who represented the Springfield district (then embracing the entire northern half of the State) in Congress from 1834 to 1838. The other resident lawyers of Springfield at this date were John T. Stuart, Jonathan H. Pugh, William S. Hamilton (son of Alexander Hamilton), James M. Strode, Thomas Neale, James Adams and Thomas Moffett. Of all these, Mr. Stuart is the sole survivor.

After his permanent settlement here, Mr. LOGAN speedily acquired a leading position, not only at the Sangamon bar, but in the State at large, and until his final relinquishment of his profession, his fame was ever on the increase. In January, 1835, he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Illinois, embracing Sangamon county, and took the oath of office on the 24th of that month. He presided at the regular terms of the court until the March term, 1837, when, owing to the inadequacy of the salary, he resigned. In 1839 he was again chosen Circuit Judge, but as the election was without his consent, he declined to serve. While on the bench, he fully illustrated all the essential qualities of judicial excellence, namely: thorough knowledge of the law, solidity of judgment, clearness of apprehension, promptness of decision, and a wonderful readiness in applying legal principles to complex transactions, and ever-varying facts.

In 1842 Judge Logan was elected a representative in the Legislature from the county of Sangamon, and reëlected in 1844 and 1846, serving throughout with great credit and ability. In 1847 he was chosen a delegate to the convention which formed the State Constitution of that year, and took a leading and influential part in the deliberations of that important body. His efforts, both in the Legislature and in the Convention, were specially directed to securing economy in the public expenditures, and making adequate provision for the payment of the State's indebtedness—in each of which he was measurably successful.

In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Capital District of Illinois; but his party being under a cloud, in consequence of its opposition to the Mexican war, he was defeated by Major Thos. L. Harris, who had then freshly returned with military laurels won on the fields of Mexico.

Judge Logan now withdrew from all active participation in politics, and for a number of years succeeding, applied himself sedulously to his profession, being at this period in the midst of an active, diversified and lucrative business, both in the State and Federal courts. Upon retiring from the bench in 1837, his first law partner was Col. E. D. Baker. He was afterward associated (from 1841 to 1844) with Abraham Lincoln, and, at a later period, with his son-in-law, Hon. Milton Hay.

In 1854, Judge Logan was elected for the fourth time to the popular branch of the General Assembly. During

this session he served as chairman of the Judiciary and other important committees, and was the author of several useful measures of legislation. In 1855 he was run as a candidate (though without his solicitation) for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Second Grand Division of Illinois, in opposition to Judge O. C. Skinner, of Quincy.

In May, 1860, he was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Republican National Convention, and with David Davis, Leonard Swett, Norman Judd, and a few other of the special friends of Mr. Lincoln, assisted in those skillful combinations which eventuated in the nomination and ultimate election of the latter to the Presidency.

Early in February, 1861, Judge Logan was appointed by the Governor of Illinois, (under a joint resolution of the Legislature) one of five commissioners to represent the State in the National Peace Conference, which met in Washington City on the 4th of that month. The object of this conference, as is known to all well-informed readers, was to devise certain amendments to the Federal Constitution, which it was hoped, if adopted by Congress and the several States, would restore peace to a deeply agitated country, preserve the Union, and avert the calamities of the civil war then impending. Logan's colleagues in the conference were John Wood, John M. Palmer, Burton C. Cook, and Thomas J. Turner.

Judge Logan took an active and distinguished part in the deliberations of this historic assembly, and favored an honorable compromise between the Northern and

Southern sections of the Union. The following extract from a private letter by the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio—himself a prominent member of the same body—to a gentleman in Springfield, shortly after Logan's decease, shows the high estimation in which the abilities and services of the latter were held by his associates in the conference:

"I first met him (Logan) in the Peace Conference of 1861. He was a leading member of that body, and came to be beloved by all of us. It could not be otherwise. While he was true to his convictions, he was conspicuous as a patriot and peace-maker. You may be aware that the speeches made in that Congress were not reported or preserved. I think this is to be regretted, for some of them were very eloquent, and would have been historic. Judge Logan, as the friend of President Lincoln, was often heard, and always with profound interest. I recall one of his speeches, made toward the close of our conference, and when we were feeling very much discouraged. I will not undertake to give you any part of the speech. It was a grand, patriotic appeal. It touched every heart; it moistened nearly every eye. I have not met Judge Logan since that day, but if I were to live an hundred years I would not forget him."

Judge Logan's service in the Peace Conference was the last of his public and official employments. He now retired from political life, and gradually withdrew from the pursuit of his profession, but continued to closely observe passing events, and took a lively interest in whatever concerned the welfare of his State and the country

at large. His last public appearance was in 1872, when he was unanimously chosen to preside over the Republican State Convention of that year. On taking the chair on that occasion, he made a short speech, which was characterized by much of his earlier fire and fervor of style.

The evening of his days was passed in dignified retirement, surrounded by his family, and in the enjoyment of the ample estate which he had amassed by his industry, economy and foresight. His death occurred after a brief yet painful illness, at his residence in Springfield, on July 17th, 1880, at the age of eighty years, four months and twenty-two days.

His funeral took place from the family residence on Monday, the 19th of July. It was simply, yet appropriately, conducted, and was very numerously attended. Prominent among those present were distinguished men of the bench and bar from all portions of the State, among whom were Senator Davis, Judge Drummond, O. H. Browning, Judge Wm. Thomas, and others, the Sangamon Bar, who attended in a body; the Governor and other State officers; the judges and officers of the various courts; the Mayor and members of the City Council; and the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery, of which Logan was for some years a member and president.

The religious services were conducted by Elder J. B. Allen, of the Christian Church, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Wines. The pall-bearers were Hon. David Davis, Hon. Thomas Drummond, Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Hon.

O. H. Browning, Hon. William Thomas, Hon. John T. Stuart, Governor Cullom, ex-Governor Palmer, Judge J. M. Scott, and Judge C. S. Zane. At the close of the services at the mansion, the remains of the venerable barrister and jurist were conveyed to Oak Ridge Cemetery, and deposited in the family lot by the side of his wife.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS.

EULOGIES AND RESOLUTIONS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SANGAMON COUNTY BAR ON THE DEATH OF HON. STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

On July 19th, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., (the day of Judge Logan's obsequies) pursuant to notice, the members of the bar met in the Circuit Court room, in the city of Springfield, to give fitting expression to their sorrow at the loss of their eminent brother. On this melancholy occasion there was a large attendance of the local members of the bar, and a number of distinguished gentlemen of the legal profession from other parts of the State. ex-Governor John M. Palmer called the assemblage to order, and on his motion the Hon. John T. Stuart was chosen to preside. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Stuart impressively spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN T. STUART.

This meeting has been called for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the death of our distinguished friend and brother, Stephen T. Logan. It is eminently proper that we, the members of the Sangamon county bar, should gather around his bier, and do what we may

to embalm his memory. STEPHEN T. LOGAN was no common man; he was no ordinary lawyer. He began his career as a lawyer at this bar in the year 1832. He was then thirty-two years of age, in the prime of intellectual vigor. He had practiced his profession in his native State for ten years previous, and brought with him to the State of his adoption no mean reputation as a lawyer. He came to seek a new home in this, our then infant, State, where he might mend his financial conditions then overburdened with security debts. In the long life now just closed—a life of honorable labor in his profession—by his economy and forecast he won both fame and fortune.

In his active career as a practitioner at this bar, Judge LOGAN had to struggle with very able competitors. He won fame and fortune, not by contests with feeble or unskilled antagonists, but with foemen worthy of his steel.

The Sangamon bar, during that active period of his professional life, was composed of members—many of them of rare intellectual ability and legal attainments, stars in their profession, a galaxy rarely equalled, not often surpassed. Among the dead of these, were Lincoln, Douglas, Shields, McDougal, Baker, Lamborn, Strong, Bledsoe, Forquer, Pugh—all known to fame, and some of reputation world-wide. To say that STEPHEN T. LOGAN was the equal of these would be saying much, yet I hazard nothing in saying here that, as a lawyer, he was the equal, if not the superior, of them. In some one or more of these, some one intellectual power might be selected in which he may have had superiors, but when one combined all the mental qualities and attainments necessary to equip an able practicing lawyer, in my opinion he was the superior of any of them. He was well grounded in

the law as a science. He saw the strong point in his case, or the weak one of his opponent, with intuitive vision, discarding all issues intended to mislead an opponent. The rapidity of his intellectual perceptions were like flashes of lightning. In his arguments to the court he stated his point logically and tersely, and to its enlightenment.

In his arguments to the jury he maintained the same terse logic, the same hugging of the point of his case, but super-adding a mesmeric force often overwhelming.

Logan, in his office, was the just, ripe and safe counsellor, grasping with readiness the facts of the cases submitted to him, separating the truth from the coloring given it by the passion of the client, and readily seeing the point in the case, he was able to give sound advice, which his sense of justice directed to the right. He was not a promoter of litigations. He settled more controversies than he brought suits. He was a peace-maker.

Logan was industrious, painstaking, economical, studious, temperate, moral. He never offended the moral sense of community by outrages against good morals and taste, sometimes mistakenly thought to be the accompaniment, if not the evidence, of genius. He was a good citizen, as well as an able lawyer.

Stephen T. Logan, without his solicitation or knowledge, was twice elected Judge of the Circuit Court, an office which he held but a short time, the practice of his profession being more congenial to his taste, as well as more lucrative. He was elected by the county of Sangamon more than once to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and once to the Constitutional Convention, and he carried into all these public services

great ability, industry and patriotism, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He but once participated in any National service—being a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. He took with him into that body the same noble characteristic that marked him in his law office,—that of the peace-maker. He there delivered himself of a speech, as represented to me by persons who heard it, of wonderful force and power, fairly electrifying his audience. But he failed in his effort to make peace between the different sections of the Union. Party feelings, sectional animosities, if not the decrees of Providence, were too strong for him—he failed; and he, perhaps, has never received here the credit due to his holy effort, but up yonder, before the Great White Throne, where he has gone, I hope and believe, he will have the blessing promised the peace-maker.

Judge Logan, nearly twenty years since, having then acquired wealth, retired from practice to a life of dignified leisure. I think in this he made a mistake. A man of his ability best discharges his obligation to the community, and best consults his own happiness, by continuing to labor in his profession or business as long as he has the ability.

The younger members of this bar, who knew not Logan as a practicing lawyer, and have only seen him as he walked the streets in his slow, listless and unostentatious way, cannot realize him as possessed of the ability which we, the older members, describe. In person he was of small stature. He discarded the ornamentations of dress. Nature had not given in his person any indication of his talent, except in his deep-set, penetrating eye, which when aroused fairly blazed; but we, the older members, knew his power because we have often felt it. The younger may not fully sympathize with the older members of this

bar in the desire to emblazon, record and perpetuate the ability and fame of STEPHEN T. LOGAN. But the fame of its great lawyers—its LOGANS, its Lincolns, its Bakers, its Douglases and others—is a part of the history of the Sangamon bar, and of Sangamon county, and as such it belongs to us. It is a part of my property and of yours, and all should spare no pains to keep it bright. It is not only the present property of us all, but to the young it is a stimulant and example.

These men supplemented their native talent by labor, temperance, morality, preservance, and a strong sense of, and adherence to, the right, and their example teaches that by the use of the same means every young lawyer here may win the same renown which they have won, and sit down with them in that temple of fame which they have built for the Sangamon bar.

At the close of Mr. Stuart's remarks, Col. William L. Gross and C. C. Brown, Esq., were selected as secretaries of the meeting.

Thereupon Governor Cullom moved that the chair appoint a committee of three, of which ex-Governor Palmer should be chairman, to draft and report resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting relative to the demise of Judge LOGAN. The motion prevailed, and the chair appointed as that committee, ex-Governor Palmer, Governor Cullom, and Henry S. Greene, Esq., and they retired.

On the return of the committee, ex-Governor Palmer reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the bar of Springfield has heard with profound sensibility of the death of STEPHEN T. LOGAN, who was, during nearly half a century, one of its most distinguished members, possessed at once of analytical ingenuity, ripe scholarship, and resources for any

emergency. The contemporary of lawyers and jurists like Lincoln, Breese, Cyrus Walker, Archibald Williams, Justin Butterfield, Browning, Douglas, Baker and Hardin, in an equal degree with the greatest of his compeers, he adorned the profession by his learning and probity, and stood by common consent at the head of the bar of Illinois.

Resolved, That we regret in the death of our lamented brother, not only the loss of a distinguished lawyer, but also an illustrious citizen of the State, who, by his energy and ability, contributed much to its material prosperity, and by his wisdom as a legislator, and inflexible integrity as a judge, was instrumental in giving to person and property the protection of wise laws, wisely and honestly administered.

Resolved, That in the death of STEPHEN T. LOGAN we also lament the loss of a neighbor, who was always kind, and a friend whose memory will be held sacred by the entire community, which has often been benefited by his advice and instructed by his wisdom.

Resolved, That this bar will manifest its regret for the memory of the deceased, and its sympathy with his bereaved family, by wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days ; and that we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, further, That the Hon. David Davis, a life-long friend and professional associate of the deceased, be requested to present these resolutions to the United States Court, now in session, and that the chairman of this meeting be requested to present the same to the Sangamon County Circuit Court, and that he appoint some member of this bar to present them to the Supreme Court of the State, and ask that they be spread upon the records of the several courts.

After the reading of the resolutions, Governor Palmer addressed the meeting in a few impromptu remarks, replete with striking thoughts, in which he paid a just tribute of praise to the deceased LOGAN as a lawyer, a citizen, and a man, and as an example to young lawyers of energy, industry and conscientious discharge of duty.

Judge B. S. Edwards seconded the adoption of the resolutions, and with emotion said:

REMARKS OF HON. BENJ. S. EDWARDS.

Friend after friend departs. Of the lawyers practicing at this bar in 1840, when I commenced, I only remain in active practice. Many are dead, and others have retired or engaged in different pursuits. Hon. John T. Stuart was in Congress from 1839 to 1843, and for the time had withdrawn from the courts. Of the other resident lawyers, Logan, Thomas, Baker, Douglas, Lincoln, Strong, and shortly after 1840, McDougal, Bledsoe and Lambourn, were the most prominent. These are now all dead. All were great, though each with peculiar characteristics, both in public and private relations.

I entered the law office of Stephen T. Logan in January, 1840, to complete my professional studies, and from that time to his retirement, was on terms of intimate friendship with him. Associated with and opposed to him at different times in cases of great magnitude, civil and criminal, with full opportunity of observation, and with frequent necessity for preparation to meet his consummate tact and eminent legal ability with any degree of success or credit, and after acquaintance for forty years with most of the great lawyers of this State, and many from other States, I do not hesitate to say he was the ablest lawyer I have ever known. Thoroughly versed in the principles of the law, familiar with their application in the books, and in the cases in which he had been engaged or the trials which he had witnessed, with an intellect capable of comprehending a case in all its fullness of circumstances, its probabilities or possibilities, while still retaining control of the smallest details; a fine judge of men and the motives influencing them, instinctively discerning where was the right and justice of a controversy, fearless and independent in the

presentation of his arguments, and gifted with the power to express his views with logic seldom equalled, his position among his brethren of the bar was always preëminent. While it is with his character as a lawyer that on this occasion he is principally to be spoken of, it would be unjust to his memory to omit one suggestion as to his use of the influence which his legal attainments and his integrity as a man gave him. So great was his influence here, that "Logan's opinion" would settle a controversy when other attempts had failed. Respected and trusted by all, his influence and advice has in numerous instances quietly prevented the letting out of strife, or assuaged the fierce passions that would have induced or protracted litigation; has preserved harmony among members of families, who might otherwise have been perpetually estranged by the bitterness of a lawsuit. He never encouraged litigation, but as a friend and neighbor strove for the peaceful adjustment of all controversies. Those who knew him in his prime here at home will always remember him not only as a sound counselor, a fearless and able advocate, but as an honest lawyer, exerting himself to preserve peace and harmony among friends and neighbors.

Our deceased friend attained his professional eminence in this State while he was poor. His perseverance, sustained by ability and honesty, secured to him not only his high position, but an abundance of this world's wealth. He has died without a blot upon his reputation, mourned not only by his family and immediate friends, but by his professional brethren wherever he was known, and by his neighbors who knew him when he was young, and when age and infirmity had caused his retirement, and who have always honored him with well-deserved

respect. He was a pure man, faithful and loving in all his domestic relations. "The glory of his children will be their father." He was a just man.

> "This is true glory and renown when God,
> Looking on the earth, with approbation marks
> The just man and divulges him through heaven
> To all his angels, who, with true applause,
> Recount his praises."

General John A. McClernand followed Judge Edwards in an extempore address of some length, in the course of which he compared Judge LOGAN to John C. Calhoun, and expressed the opinion that if the former had attained to high political position he would have made as great a reputation as the latter, for the reason that he possessed an equally analytical mind, and had most of the other characteristics which rendered the South Carolina statesman so famous. He further spoke in laudatory terms of LOGAN'S speeches and conduct in the National Peace Conference.

The last speaker to address the meeting was Governor Shelby M. Cullom. He eloquently said:

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR CULLOM.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I cannot permit this meeting to adjourn before offering my tribute, poor as it may be, to the memory of that great man who has just passed away, and who was distinguished by his talents, his worth and his services to this community and State.

Judge LOGAN is dead. Perhaps no one here regrets his death more than I do. Though more than thirty years older than myself, he was my friend. Many years ago, when I was but a small boy, I was taught to believe, what in after years from actual acquaintance I became convinced was true, that STEPHEN T. LOGAN was the ablest

lawyer in the State of Illinois. It is not now the time nor the place to attempt an analysis of his character, or a minute portrayal of his great powers as a man, especially as exhibited in his chosen profession; suffice to say, that I think it has long been admitted that when he was in the vigor of his manhood he was the superior of any man in the west, in the trial of a case. No man ever secured an advantage over him in the examination of witnesses before a court, or in seeing and seizing the strong points in a case.

He had great power in presenting the points of a case, and never wasted time in preparing or supporting views not founded on sound reason and practice.

Judge Logan was a man whose power of intellect and reason enabled him to live upon his own thoughts. He did not copy from the world either in manner or expression. He was always himself, and absolutely without pretense or hypocrisy.

There is an ancient maxim which forbids saying anything but good about the dead. I can obey it in speaking of Judge Logan without doing violence in the least to my sense of duty. There is nothing can be said of him that is not good. After a life of more than eighty years he passes away full of honors, with a name untarnished by any stain of wrong doing. No man in all the land can say that he ever did a dishonest act. What a blessing it is to a community, to a State, to a Nation, when the lives of its great men may be held up before the people for the closest scrutiny, to know that criticism will develop nothing but honorable dealings and doings all through a long and eventful life.

Mr. Chairman, while it is not strange that this visitation of God's Providence has come and taken our friend

from among the living upon earth, yet we cannot but pause, as we realize that such visitations have come to us in Illinois in almost a remarkable degree. Few men who knew and worked with Judge LOGAN in the vigor of his manhood remain among us.

Lincoln and Douglas, Breese, Baker, Walker and Williams, McDougal and Butterfield, Hardin, Lockwood and Purple, and many other great men who made their impress upon affairs in their time, have all passed away. Nearly all the grand men who were prominently connected with the early history of our State, are no more. They gave direction and character to the institutions of our prosperous State, and in a degree to our Republic, and their names and deeds are recorded on the brightest pages of Illinois and National history.

Judge LOGAN was not an indifferent man to public affairs. While the great part of his life's work was in the practice of law, which was more pleasing to him than other pursuits, yet, when occasion required, he did not shrink from public duty, and as Judge on the bench, as a legislator, or in the convention to form the organic law of the State, he was second to no man ever associated with him.

Judge LOGAN lived in the grandest period of the world's history. Beginning his existence with the beginning of the nineteenth century, what marvellous changes and progress he was permitted to witness. There have been periods in the world's history in which little was done to make them worthy of notice. Not so with the present century. It has been a period of great events, of great movements among the nations, of great inventions and great progress in improving the civilization of the world. No eighty years have produced greater things than the eighty in which our deceased friend lived. He witnessed

the growth of our own beloved land. He lived to see slavery abolished in the country. He lived to see the Nation grow from six or seven to more than forty-eight millions of free people. He lived to see our Republic tried as by fire and come out of a terrible civil war stronger than ever before. He lived to see our own commonwealth increase in population from 155,000 to more than 3,000,000 of people, and its territory transformed, as it were, from a wilderness to a garden, and made to blossom as the rose. He lived to see the wonderful triumph of science and art as they have gone forward hand in hand lightening the burdens and lifting humanity upon a higher plane of existence. But, Mr. Chairman, I will not continue my remarks. Judge LOGAN is done with earth. We shall soon bear his mortal remains to the tomb. Though dead, he will not be forgotten. His memory will be fresh in the hearts of many people in this city and State, long after most of us shall have passed away. I second the resolutions offered by the gentleman.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion, ex-Governor Palmer, Hon. Lawrence Weldon and Hon. Benj. S. Edwards, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial of Judge LOGAN, to be presented to the State Bar Association; after which the assemblage adjourned to meet in the United States Court room at 5:30 P. M.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEMISE OF JUDGE S. T. LOGAN.

At half-past five o'clock of the day of the meeting of the bar, the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois, convened at the court room, in Springfield.

Judge Thomas Drummond, of the Circuit Court, and Judge Samuel H. Treat, of the District Court, were on the bench. There was a full attendance of the members of the bar, and a number of others. In compliance with the request expressed in the resolutions adopted by the bar meeting, Senator David Davis now presented those resolutions to the court, and asked that they be spread upon the records. He prefaced their introduction with the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. DAVID DAVIS.

May it Please Your Honors:—The custom of our profession to meet together in order to pay tribute to the virtues of their deceased brethren, cannot be more appropriately observed than on the occasion of the death of the lawyer and friend whom we have just buried in the beautiful cemetery adjoining this city. The bar of Sangamon county, where Stephen T. Logan lived for nearly fifty years, met to-day to bear witness to his life and character, and to testify their sense of personal bereavement in his loss. They have charged me with the duty of presenting to this court, where he practiced so long and successfully, their proceedings, and to ask that they be placed on the permanent minutes.

Memories are busy with me to-day, for I am among the few lawyers now living who knew Judge Logan nearly forty-five years ago. The first time I saw him was in Springfield, in the autumn of 1835, when he was holding a term of the Sangamon Circuit Court. I had just come to the State, and was, naturally, desirous of observing the proceedings in the courts. Having pursued my legal studies in Massachusetts and Connecticut, I was impressed with the idea, that justice was administered in those States by magistrates who were superior to any I should

meet in Illinois, and was, therefore, not prepared, at the outset, to have this opinion changed. I was a diligent observer of the manner in which the business of the court was conducted, and recollect very distinctly that Cyrus Walker and Henry E. Dummer—both eminent in their profession—were engaged in an important controversy, and discussed with signal ability some intricate points of evidence. These were disposed of by Judge LOGAN with a clearness of statement and power of reasoning, that not only carried conviction to my mind, but satisfied me of the largeness of his capacity, and of his ability to discharge the duties of any judicial tribunal in the country. The admiration which I conceived for him then, instead of being diminished by the lapse of time, as often happens, was increased as I knew him better, and observed the development of his marvelous powers.

He did not remain long on the bench, but soon left it for the conflicts of the bar, which was a more congenial occupation to him. At this time, as now, some of the leading lights of the profession were located in this city. Among the number, besides LOGAN, were Lincoln, of martyred fame; Douglas, who died too soon for his country; the gifted Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff; Treat, who has for so many years adorned the State and Federal bench; Hewett, eloquent and persuasive, and my valued friend, John T. Stuart, who, as a lawyer and statesman, has rendered distinguished services to the State and Nation.

Unlike some of these illustrious men, LOGAN preferred the contests of his profession to the excitement of politics, and, therefore, his reputation is local instead of national. In this State public opinion, during his long career at the bar, placed him at the head of it—what nobler ambition can a lawyer achieve.

Although he rendered the State valuable service on the bench, in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and in the Legislature, and endeavored to serve the Nation in the Peace Conference of 1861, yet his chief claim to distinction rests on the fame which he obtained at the bar. There he was at home, and, to say the least, confessedly the equal of any of his associates.

The bar of Illinois, in the early days, no less than now, was distinguished for its ability and learning, and some of its members acquired a national reputation. Besides those I have mentioned, I can recall the names of Browning, Bushnell and Williams, Hardin and McDougal, Walker and Dickey, Drummond and Caton, Jesse B. and William Thomas, Butterfield and Collins, Breese and Lawrence, Trumbull and Palmer, Linder and Ficklin, McClernand and Webb, Gatewood and Eddy, Thornton and John L. Brown, Purple, Manning and Hope.

It is no disparagement to any of these eminent men—some of whom have passed beyond the reach of praise or censure—to say that in legal power or capacity, not one of them was superior to Logan. Some of them had particular powers which Logan did not possess, but in the general combination of essential qualities which go to make up the great lawyer, not one of them excelled him. Indeed, in all the elements that constitute a great *nisi prius* lawyer, I have never known his equal. I loved to hear him try an important jury cause, and have quite often been surprised by the remarkable powers displayed by him, especially when he was hard pressed for victory. I will mention one instance: In the winter of 1844–45, one Chapman was indicted for perjury under the Bankrupt law of 1841. The case excited a great deal of interest, for the reason that the party charged with the crime had

previously borne a good character, and because many persons believed a beneficient law had been repealed on account of the perjuries and frauds committed under it.

Justin Butterfield was the prosecutor, and Logan and Lincoln defended. Your honors, and the other lawyers who hear me, will remember the intellectual power of Butterfield, and he exerted all of it to procure a conviction. As usual, when Logan was engaged in a case, no matter who was associated with him, the chief management of it was conceded to him. And he never appeared to better advantage than in this defense. The trial lasted several days, and the lawyers from abroad, as well as those living here, were attracted to the court room.

The Legislature was in session, and though a member of it, I was so fascinated by the intellectual struggle that I heard the trial through, to the neglect of my official duties. Chapman was convicted, but I thought at the time the result would have been different had not the Judge charged so strongly against the prisoner.

I shall not attempt on this occasion, may it please your honors, an analysis of the mental characteristics of Judge Logan. It would require, to do it properly, a little more thought than I have been able to give the subject since the request of the bar was communicated to me. Besides, your honors, before whom he has achieved some of his most important victories, are better able to analyze his character.

Judge Logan was a devoted husband, tender father, faithful friend, good citizen, and sincere Christian. In his journey through life he encountered sorrows and griefs—and who is exempt from them? But he bore them with Christian fortitude and resignation. It is a sincere gratification that I retained his confidence and friendship while he lived, and on the announcement of

his death I felt that a great shadow had fallen across my pathway in life. At a ripe old age, surrounded by his family and friends, with his mind unclouded, and the consciousness of a well-spent life, he crossed the great river, and, as I firmly believe, is now reunited in a heavenly sphere to the loved ones who have gone before him.

May we all live so that when we come to die we may be as well prepared as he was for the great change that awaits us.

Judge Drummond, in ordering the resolutions to be entered upon the record of the court, made the subjoined appropriate response:

RESPONSE OF JUDGE THOMAS DRUMMOND.

When a man so preëminent at the bar and on the bench as Judge Logan passes away, it is fit there should be preserved on the enduring records of the court in which he practiced so many years, a memorial of the appreciation in which he was held as a man, a citizen and a lawyer, by those who knew him best, and are members of a common profession. There need be no exaggeration of phrase in speaking of his superiority as a judge and lawyer. His endowments for these professions were unusual, and necessarily led to exalted rank in both. We each must speak of him as we knew him.

When I first met him, forty-five years ago, he was a judge of the circuit court of this State. He had exchanged with Judge Ford, and went into the latter's circuit, in the northern part of the State, in the summer and fall of 1835. He was the first judge before whom I appeared, and his was the first court in which I tried a case in the State of Illinois. I was engaged in several

causes during the term, and was present, and an attentive observer of the manner in which he administered the law during the whole sitting of the court.

From the time I was appointed a Judge of the Federal Court, in 1850, until the State was divided into two districts, in 1855, Judge Logan having previously left the bench, was a leading practitioner in the court. This, with an occasional connection with him in some cases in the Supreme Court of the State, and the hearing of a few arguments made by him in that court, constitute my personal knowledge of him as a judge and a lawyer.

The qualities, in my opinion, the most conspicuous in him, were great clearness of statement, a preternatural quickness of apprehension, extraordinary fertility of resources, and a glowing, ardent nature, which almost compelled the tribunal he addressed to share in his own conviction. To these were added in exceptional fullness, the power of nice discrimination and cogent analysis, a true sense of the justice of the cause, and the capacity to reject all extraneous matter, and confine himself to the essential points in controversy. He was, besides, a broad, comprehensive reasoner, never diffuse.

These qualities fitted him peculiarly for the trial of *nisi prius* cases, in which he was considered unrivalled. I do not think that in general he made great preparation for his cases, or studied them very elaborately. He often trusted with confidence to his resources at the time of trial, and these rarely failed him. Above all, though faithful in the utmost to the cause of his client, he was an honest lawyer, and true to the court, to which he left, after urging every argument which a fertile imagination and full knowledge could suggest, the decision of the cause, relying upon its real merits for success.

Great, as he unquestionably was, as a mere lawyer, I have often regretted that he did not remain longer on the bench, and in the trial of *nisi prius* cases. From what I have heard, as well as from my own observation, it has always seemed to me that for such an office his qualifications were of the highest kind, amounting to genius in that department of the law. The impression he made upon me, as a young lawyer having his first experience in the State in his profession, has never been effaced.

Judge LOGAN was not a distinguished politician. It is true he served in the Legislature of the State with eminent distinction; but he can scarcely be said to have served the National Government. Perhaps he was by nature and temperament unfitted to become a successful politician. His fame must, therefore, rest on his reputation as a jurist and a lawyer.

When we see the death announced even of the most eminent in our profession, and a few lines only in the newspapers of the day devoted to their memory, we are apt to think that their fame and name will soon pass away. It is true that the lawyer has not the brilliant reputation of the successful military man, nor the fame of the distinguished statesman, but there is one class of the community, his own profession, with whom the reputation of a great lawyer never dies. His name, and his ability as a lawyer are registered in those volumes which contain the wisdom of the law. We are too apt to forget that the learning and ability which we find in the opinions of the court are often no more than the reflection of the arguments of the counsel who are engaged in the cause. And so, independent of the importance of the profession to which he belonged, and the interests of which it has the principal charge in protecting the life, liberty and

property of the citizen, we may yet hope that the fame of the great lawyer may be perpetuated as well as that of the successful general or statesman.

There is one remark I feel impelled to make about our friend who has passed away, and it is one the truth of which perhaps may not be admitted by many of those less familiar with his name and history. Judge LOGAN was not a man who "wore his heart upon his sleeve," but he was really, to those who knew him intimately, a man of warm affections. I must confess, although I have known him for so many years, still the principal cause which so early attached me to him was the conviction of this fact.

His death cannot be said to be premature at any age who has finished his work. Judge LOGAN's birth takes us back to the last century, when Napoleon was First Consul in France, and John Adams was President of the United States. He has lived more than four score years. We have to-day peacefully laid him away in his mother earth, full of years and honors, amid the waving grass, the green trees, and the fragrant flowers; and, resting there, he has left a name and fame which are in themselves a rich legacy to his family, to his profession, and to his State.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD RESPECTING THE DEATH OF HON. STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

The City Council of Springfield met in special session on the morning of the 19th of July, with Mayor H. C. Irwin in the chair, to take some action in regard to the decease of the venerable Judge LOGAN. On motion, a committee was appointed, composed of Aldermen House,

Rosette, and Wallace, (to which was added Mr. Harry C. Watson, the city clerk,) to prepare suitable resolutions to be presented to the Council at an adjourned meeting to be held on the evening of the same day. After voting to attend in a body the funeral of the deceased, the Council adjourned.

At the evening session, the committee reported the annexed

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His Divine wisdom, to call from the fields of active life, to the rest above, our old and well-beloved fellow-citizen, Judge S. T. LOGAN; therefore be it by the City Council

Resolved, That we see in his decease that death loves a shining mark, and that our city has lost an upright and honored citizen, who, in all the varied positions of his busy, eventful life, has always been above suspicion and above reproach.

Resolved, That society has lost one of its most honored, purest members, his family a kind and revered head, the bar one of its brightest lights, and we a citizen whose sudden demise leaves a void hard indeed to fill, and whose "footprints on the sands of time" teach us that by industry, honesty and perseverance, we too "may make our lives sublime."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records, and a copy transmitted to the city papers for publication.

After the resolutions were read, Mr. Wallace, in seconding the motion for their adoption, delivered the following memorial address:

REMARKS OF JOSEPH WALLACE, ESQ.

MR. MAYOR:—I rise to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee, and in so doing deem it not inappropriate to submit a few remarks suggested by the subject and the occasion.

Sir, an old and eminent citizen, a great lawyer, one whose name fills a large space in the earlier judicial and legislative annals of our State, has gone from the Sangamon county bar to the bar of God. This regretful event was not wholly unexpected by his family and most intimate friends, and yet it is difficult to realize that he is indeed no more. In the language of the lamented Col. Baker, as applied to another, "it is not fit that such a man should pass unheralded to the tomb; it is not fit that such a life should steal unnoticed to its close; it is not fit that such a death should call forth no public lamentation." Nor is it so. The public press of our own and other cities have already published eloquent and appreciative notices of the distinguished dead; the representatives of our bar have met in solemn conclave and placed upon record their high estimate of his professional and private worth; and now the members of this Council, representing the Capital City of Illinois, wherein he made his home for nearly fifty years, and with whose history and growth he was prominently identified, would add their brief tribute to his memory.

I shall not trespass on your time by entering here upon any rehearsal of the events of Stephen T. Logan's long and useful life, which opened February 24, 1800, and closed July 17, 1880, but I may be permitted to offer a hasty review of his personal and professional character, and to cast a flower on his bier, even though it has to-day been borne through the portals of the tomb.

Whenever called upon to serve his fellow-citizens in any official capacity, whether as Circuit Attorney in his native Commonwealth of Kentucky, as a member of the Board of Town Trustees of Springfield before it became a city, as a Representative repeatedly in the Legislature,

as a Judge on the bench, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, or as a delegate to the Peace Conference of 1861, LOGAN responded to that call in a manner well calculated to reflect honor upon himself and conserve the public weal. But at no time in his history was he a professed politician, or office seeker. He never wrote out his speeches for publication, and interspersed them at suitable intervals with the words "cheers" and "applause." He never acquired the modern art of manipulating "primaries" and "caucuses." He had "no hired retainers; no paid letter writer; no array of college companions to quote, commend and herald his fame to the world." He had little taste and less aptitude for the "out-door management, the electioneering legerdemain, and the wearisome correspondence" with local great men—all of which, at this day, are deemed requisites to political preferment and success. Nevertheless, his name and his deeds are inscribed in legible characters upon the official records of two States, and the inscriptions will not altogether fade.

The controlling attachment of LOGAN, however, was centered in the law; his mind was preëminently a legal one; and his political ambition was rendered subordinate to his love for this science. He looked upon the law as the science of justice, and he followed it with the zeal of a true disciple. His active forensic career extended over a period of about half a century, the larger portion of which was spent in Illinois, and in this city. But those who saw him only as "an old man, broken by the storms of State," can form no just idea of his appearance when, in the plenitude of his physical and intellectual powers, he stood forth the *facile princeps*, the acknowledged leader of the Illinois bar.

A celebrated English critic (Hazlit) has said "that great natural advantages are seldom combined with great acquired ones, because they render the labor requisite to attain the latter superfluous and irksome." This weighty remark is not inapplicable to Logan, since he made no pretensions to scholarship in any pedantic sense of the term. He never collected a library worthy of the name, garnished with rare and expensive works. His reading was neither varied nor classical. His researches were chiefly in the line of his profession, but there they were thorough. His extraordinary mental endowments enabled him to comprehend, on a cursory examination, what would require ordinary minds patient and protracted labor to master. His intellect was not only capacious and vigorous, but it was emphatically quick, keen and subtle, and having been early accustomed to habits of close investigation, he could seize upon the knottiest problems of law and unravel them with the greatest facility. "Under his magic touch all doubt and difficulty was at once dispelled, and the naked truth stood forth plainly and palpably defined."

It was in the busy court of justice that Logan seemed most at home. Indeed, there was something exhilarating to him in the very atmosphere of the place. Here his exceptional talents were displayed in their best light, and here he was to be seen and studied to the best advantage. Entertaining and instructive it was to observe him before a jury in the argument of some important cause. Resting one foot on a chair, he commences with a few commonplace remarks uttered in a clear conversational tone. He then lays hold of the leading facts and strong points of his case, states them with singular perspicuity and force, dwells on them at length, and presents them

from every standpoint favorable to his client. As he progresses he warms to his work. His small frame involuntarily assumes a more erect and impressive attitude; his gestures become more rapid; his shrill voice is pitched to a higher key; his gray eyes glow with animation; every muscle is at play, and every energy of his nature aroused, while words, sentences, arguments, illustrations, appeals, flow in torrents from his lips. At the conclusion of his speech he sinks to his seat in a profuse perspiration, and well nigh exhausted. He leaves little else to be said on his side of the case, for he has covered the whole ground.

Some French writer has observed that "nothing is beautiful but what is natural." This may well be said of LOGAN'S style of speaking, which was formed after no model except his own, yet was beautiful because it was natural. He was an eloquent speaker, though his eloquence was of a peculiar kind, and difficult to describe. He seemed to have adopted Chief Justice Marshall's maxim, and "always aimed at strength." His forte was reasoning, but it was reason imbued with intense animation, and he drove his juries to conviction as much by the resistless energy of his style, as by the lucidity and compactness of his logic. His temperament was also strongly emotional, and in the defense of persons arraigned for grave crimes and misdemeanors, he sometimes touched with a master hand those secret springs of feeling and passion which lie in the recesses of every human breast. Whenever he addressed the court upon any mooted question of pleading or practice, he was heard with eager attention by his brethren of the bar, because he threw a flood of light upon every legal principle he discussed.

It might be objected to Logan's forensic efforts, and more especially his jury efforts, that they abounded in iteration, though the fault is a common one with lawyers, and arises partly from the nature of the calling itself. Moreover, juries, as a rule, are not composed of a trained order of intellect; and it, therefore, seems necessary for the skillful advocate to repeat over and recombine the same facts and arguments in a variety of forms, so as to impress them indelibly upon the minds of the men addressed, and thus secure the desired verdict.

One great secret of his success as a practitioner was due to the fact that, like Choate, he exerted himself to the utmost in almost every suit in which he was employed. It mattered not what was the tribunal, the party, or the fee, "he put forth his whole strength, summoning to his aid the resources of his legal learning, his logic, his wit, and knowledge of men, and struggled as for his life for the mastery."

It is a quality of superior and dominating minds to rely upon themselves, and to assume the leadership in whatever enterprise they may engage. Such was the case with Logan. No matter what the character and ability of the counsel associated with him in a given law suit, he occupied the foreground, and upon him rested the chief burden of the controversy. To his clients "he was faithful to a degree that knew no bounds, except the bounds of honor." He identified himself for the time being with them, made their cause his cause, and their interests his own. It would be hard to determine in what branch of the science of jurisprudence he attained the greatest proficiency—whether as a criminal, a common law or chancery lawyer—for he seemed alike at home in all, and in all he shone without a peer. Few men in this country have ever brought to the profession of the

bar so many qualifications to ensure success as he. "Logan is the best natural lawyer I ever knew," said the late Judge McLean, of the United States Court, himself a jurist of the soundest judgment and ripest experience, and such is the concurring testimony of his legal associates.

His demeanor at the bar was neither opinionative nor arrogant, but was characterized by a proper respect for the opinions of the court, and by an affable and obliging disposition toward his professional brethren. His temper, however, was naturally fiery, and quick to resent invidious remarks or unprofessional conduct on the part of opposing counsel. At such times they were sure to feel the sting of his repartees, keen and pungent as the rapier's thrust.

The life of the lawyer in full practice is anything but a life of ease. It is rather one of excitement and anxiety, of patient investigation and often of protracted toil spent in the perusal of authorities, in the preparation of briefs, and in the trial or adjustment of vexatious and complicated causes. Hence in time he becomes literally worn out with the corroding cares of his clients, and when the silver thread of life is at last sundered forever, only a scanty and fragmentary record remains of his history. "Probably in no department of life," says an able writer, "is there displayed so much talent which leaves no lasting record. The shrewd management and ready wit, the keen retort, the deep learning and the impassioned eloquence of the accomplished lawyer, all come in play and tell strongly on the result, but they do their work and are seen no more; felt and admired at the time, they go to make up the contemporaneous estimate living at the place, but not to be reproduced for other times and other admirers." How next to impossible, then, in a skeleton

sketch like this, to recall and portray those "nice shades of character and talent, of thought and feeling, of look and gesture," of wit and pathos, which went to form the sum total of STEPHEN TRIGG LOGAN'S greatness and fame as a lawyer.

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In private life LOGAN was one of the most exemplary of men. Simple in his tastes, methodical in his habits, unpretentious in his manners, and careless of his attire, he lived, moved, and acted as if he were one of the least influential and observed of mankind. He was punctual and exact in all his business transactions. His maxim was to "owe no man anything," and to pay as he went—a most excellent rule, but one which is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." He was also a man of unusually strong local and domestic attachments, preferring the quiet of his own comfortable fireside and the society of his own family to that of all others; and, as a corrollary to this, he was one of the kindest of husbands and most indulgent of fathers.

Before taking our leave of LOGAN, it may not be improper to say that, in his matured and declining years, he experienced many severe afflictions. He outlived the major portion of his immediate family and kindred. He lost in succession all four of his sons, whom he had doubtless hoped would have perpetuated his name and fame to after generations. He saw his aged companion, the mother of his children, borne from his house of mourning to "the house appointed for all living;" he followed two of his amiable daughters in sorrow to the grave; but amid all these domestic trials, LOGAN was LOGAN still; and, at length, worn out by the toils and conflicts of this sublunary life, he bowed his whitened head in submission to the will of his Creator, and slept

with his fathers. No more shall we see his slight form and sharply-chiseled features on our busy streets; no more shall we meet him in the bustling courts of law, so long the theatre of his intellectual struggles and triumphs; and never more shall the halls of justice ring with the tones of his shrill, clear voice. For that heart once so fiery, and that tongue once so impassioned, now lie pulseless and still in death.

Thus one after another these venerated relics of the past, these tottering monuments of a former and perhaps better generation, are going hence to the silent land—"to that shore from whose sands is never heard the echo of retreating footsteps." "Thus," says Irving, "man passes away; his name gradually perishes from record and recollection; his history is as a tale that is told, and his very monument becomes a ruin."

But, sir, I will

> "No farther seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,
> There they alike in trembling hope repose,
> The bosom of his Father and his God."

At the conclusion of this elaborate panegyric, the question was taken upon the adoption of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The Council then adjourned.

ACTION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT CONCERNING THE DECEASE OF STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

The Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Illinois, having convened in regular session, October 8, 1880, with Judge C. S. Zane on the bench, the Hon. John T. Stuart addressed the Court announcing the death of Stephen T.

Logan—the Nestor of this bar—and in a few well-chosen words, presented the resolutions that had been adopted at the meeting of the Sangamon County bar. Thereupon Judge B. S. Edwards asked that the resolution (already inserted) with the obituary addresses on that occasion, be spread upon the records of the Court. In ordering this to be done, Judge Zane feelingly said:

REMARKS OF JUDGE CHARLES S. ZANE.

The estimation in which the late Stephen T. Logan was held by his professional brethren, expressed in these resolutions, will be recorded on the records of the Court over which he presided for a time, and in which he practiced for many years. From an acquaintance with him, and in view of the occasion, I feel authorized, also, to express briefly my appreciation of his mental and moral qualities—of his life and character. This undertaking I feel unable worthily to perform. It is difficult to specify the capacities of the human mind, and harder to describe the peculiar qualities of those powers in any individual, especially those of so remarkable a man. We believe that there is an incomprehensible power which manifests the universe—all reality—every existence; that among these is the human mind connected with a physical organization; that the essence of neither can be understood—that both possess qualities which can be distinguished; that one is material, and the other is believed to be immaterial. One is perceived through the senses. The other is known from the expressions of its activities. That the powers of either may be strengthened and their capacities increased by good treatment, or impaired or destroyed by dissipation. The appearance of Judge Logan did not indicate physical power, but he practiced those virtues friendly to health and life, and

enjoyed both for more than eighty years. Our brother was most remarkable for that knowledge which is of internal origin. His perceptions of the relations between causes and effects—of the principles relating to conduct, the springs of human action—were quick and clear.

The mind remembers those things to which its attention is directed and in which an interest is felt. Judge LOGAN was always interested in principles and the reasons upon which they stood. And he possessed the capacity of at once riveting his attention on any subject in which he became interested. Therefore he remembered relations—reasons and principles. While others might remember names, dates and isolated facts and abstract principles better than he, but few could recall principles in the concrete so readily and well. His memory was philosophical.

Our brother took but little pleasure in considering the relations of numbers, lines and surfaces—mathematical problems. He considered motives, and actions with their causes and consequences,—social, political and legal questions. He succeeded better in moral than in mathematical reasoning. In the former he was very ready, accurate and profound. Ideas came into his consciousness vividly—his mind was remarkable for its activity and clearness. Though he could readily understand the precise similarities and differences in cases, and was apt in reasoning by analogy, he relied more upon the discussion and application of principles, and in drawing inferences therefrom, than upon precedents. He believed, as did Lord Mansfield, that "the law does not consist of particular cases, but of general principles, which are illustrated and expounded by those cases."

Judge LOGAN was deeply sensible of the effects which time had brought upon him, and looked forward with solicitude to the time when life's journey should end. To

these, and to the changes which had come under his observation in the past, and which awaited the future, he often referred. He saw the forces of nature uniting, constructing, changing and separating all things. He was a close observer of natural phenomena, and possessing a mind capable of long sequences, he could ascend to general principles and reach expanded views. He saw that all things were changing from the most insignificant organization to the grandest and sublimest in space. He considered human conduct in primitive times, and the social systems which have grown out of the nature of man in the various stages of his progress and development, since he emerged into the light of history. He studied the governments which have passed away, and those now standing for the regulation of human conduct and protection of society. And while he doubtless believed that no form, condition or relation was abiding, he saw beneath all an incomprehensible power, for which no beginning, no end, no bounds could be conceived; whose forces are persistent and uniform, and whose actions, under similar conditions, produces like effects; that the attention of suggestive and discriminating minds directed to such action, and to the conditions, have learned precisely what effects the action of such forces will produce under given conditions, and that a statement of such knowledge constitutes science. He respected nature's laws. He studied municipal law as a great system, created and formed according to the moral sentiments of the people. He considered morality as a science growing out of the nature of man—the end of which is human welfare. He studied human nature out of which ethics have grown, and in which they are rooted. He knew that the love of life, the love of liberty, the domestic affections,

human sympathy, a fellow-feeling, the feeling of happiness and pain, belong to man and are part of his nature. And it is inferred, that he believed that a feeling of respect and reverence for such rights, affections and beliefs naturally arose in the mind. He saw that certain conduct necessarily causes human happiness, and other conduct human pain, and that those actions which in all their consequences, immediate and remote, whose effects in the aggregate are human happiness, human welfare, are right; and that those actions which in all their effects, immediate and remote, aggregate pain, human misery, are wrong. Therefore he believed in the moral rule which forbids all conduct the effects of which aggregate a surplus of human pain over happiness. He believed that good faith, honesty, temperance, economy and industry should prevail, and that the limitations upon the actions and enjoyments of men, so far as imposed by laws, should be equal; and that such rules of conduct, and all others, the observance of which promote human welfare, are morally right, and should be obeyed.

Our brother had studied profoundly in his youth, and through his long professional career, the science of ethics and of muncipal law, which is based upon it. He understood that all just laws recognize and enforce moral principles. That while all the duties enjoined by morality may not be enforced by municipal laws, because their enforcement thereby would be impracticable, that all just laws are based upon ethics. He saw that the laws of different countries differ, as the moral sentiments of those who make them differ; that in some the law-makers believe in the divine right of rulers, and in orders of nobility, with hereditary rights and privileges, and that their laws accord with their moral sentiments—their

ethics. That the American people believe in equality of rights and privileges, in equal limitations upon their conduct, that their laws conform to their moral sentiments; that upon this great idea their government reposes, the first so modeled and constructed upon that principle that all tongues, creeds and races alike find shelter under it. Equality is the substance, the indispensable element of all justice and all equity, and the experience of man shows that it promotes human welfare. To our brother, as a law-maker, the question must have always recurred, "Ought the law to be modified, changed or enacted?" The question was, "Will the proposed law promote the welfare of the people—human welfare?" The appeal was always to his sense of right—his conscience.

The common law, constitutional law, and statute law—all justice and all equity—are the expressions of the moral sense of the law-makers, and that sentiment is the voice of humanity—the expression of human nature.

While our brother had a discriminating mind, and could make subtle distinctions, and was able to consider the parts of a complex question, to compare propositions which concern particulars, and to deduce inferences therefrom to a great degree, he never became perplexed or confused with particulars. He always showed an ability to expand his views, and to so state and illustrate obscure inferences, as to make himself clearly understood. He could follow antecedent and consequent cause and effect in long succession, and recognize every relation, all the links in the chain, with great clearness.

Our brother felt deeply. He was impressed by the changes occurring around him, most pathetically by those which effected or severed the nearer and more sacred relations. His manner of expression was earnest; at times

he spoke with vehemence, but he always accurately communicated the state of his mind. He was a man of fine sensibilities and strong emotions.

Judge Logan was born in the first year of the present century, and in his youth met and associated with men who took part in that great struggle which resulted in founding a Government which imposes equal limitations on the conduct of its citizens, and which leaves open alike to all, every field of human action. Amid such inspirations, and in view of the possibilities of the future, he looked up to a science whose principles were being applied in a new Government, differing fundamentally from those then standing, or those which had disappeared in the past,—to a science which defines the duties of human beings in civilized society, and specifies the modes and methods by which they may be enforced and secured. In the vigor of manhood he selected this place, then a frontier village, for his future home. And here he discharged the various duties of a citizen the remainder of his long life. Here he sought to ascertain the truth, sometimes from conflicting testimony, and to expound and apply the law. Here he held the scales of justice with an even hand. Here, as a law giver, he sought to benefit his fellow-men in aiding to form a constitution, and in enacting laws for his adopted State.

Here he practiced his profession with great success and ability, and engaged in the discussion of questions relating to public affairs, until, in the evening of his life, he felt the infirmities of age approaching, when he retired from the field of his professional labors, with an ample fortune, and without a spot or a blemish upon his character, to the quiet of his home; and in the enjoyments of its comforts, except when the bereavements from which life has

no retreat, entered with their shadows, their clouds and their darkness, he lived until in obedience to the summons of the final messenger, he pillowed his head in that repose from which the inspirations of religion and the longings for immortality in the human soul give hope that he will rise renewed with the vigor of youth upon the dawn of a brighter morning, to a day without infirmities or bereavements, without darkness, clouds or shadows.

Judge Zane, upon concluding his remarks, invited the Hon. Mason Brayman, who was present, to speak. Gen. Brayman responded as follows:

GENERAL BRAYMAN'S ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:—Until coming into court, a few minutes since, I was unaware of the matter under consideration. Under the encouraging intimation of your Honor, I cannot refrain, even at this late day, from joining my fellow-members of the bar in the tribute of respect and veneration just paid to the memory of STEPHEN T. LOGAN. When I came to this bar in early professional life—it was in 1842—he was in the plenitude of his powers. There were giants in those days. Here stood Lincoln, Douglas, Stuart, Baker, Bledsoe, McDougal, Strong, Edwards, Lamborn, and many others then rising into eminence and since distinguished—a galaxy of legal learning and eloquence seldom equalled—yet all paid willing homage to the masterly ability of Judge LOGAN, and willingly accorded him the leadership. Like other younger members of the bar, I soon learned to appreciate the soundness of his judgment, the accuracy of his learning, the brilliancy of his legal conceptions.

Judge LOGAN was not favored with a classical education, nor did he acquire his legal training in the schools, but was one of those remarkable men whose natural

genius and force of character overcame all obstacles. He had wonderful quickness and power of concentration. I have never known at the bar, anywhere, a man who could so readily seize the strong points of his case and present them to the court and jury with equal clearness and force; nor one who would so readily uncover the weak points of an adversary. He was vigorous and untiring in his client's cause, yet just, fair and courteous. The younger members of the bar believed in him, and became better lawyers and nobler men in endeavoring to follow his example and teachings.

As in professional, so in social and business life, he was kind and faithful, even-handed and just, and those who remain of his family and familiar friends, can have none but happy and grateful recollections of him. It was not in his nature to be diffusive in his aims, or to vary his employments. His home was on the bench and at the bar. Political life had no charm for him. On one occasion, I recollect well, when, as a member of the House of Representatives here, he rose to the dignity of statesmanship, and at a most critical moment saved Illinois from the danger of repudiation, and aided in laying the foundation, upon which was built a restored credit, and after which, in natural sequence, came an era of financial greatness and prosperity scarcely matched in the history of States. It was when the bill for refunding our old State debt was brought into the House. Our internal improvement system had been a disastrous and disgraceful failure. We owed fourteen millions, mostly in bonds not worth fourteen cents to the dollar. The interest was unpaid. The shadow of repudiation had fallen upon the public mind, and infected members of the General Assembly. At the bottom, the people of Illinois were honest. While confessing that they could not pay, they stoutly

resolved that they *would* pay—sometime. A night session was held for the final struggle upon the momentous measure. Judge Logan held himself in reserve until this hour. All were eager to know his position, for it was felt that the fate of the bill was in his hands. This old hall was packed to the utmost. He took the floor—the venerable and honored Ninian W. Edwards being in the chair—and in one of the most brilliant efforts of his life, supported the bill. I recall one of his thrilling sentiments: "I know my constituents of Sangamon county, and they know me. I know that they did not send me here to make repudiators of them—and they know that no constituency can make a repudiator of me!" The bill was safe. When he closed, it was passed under the previous question. From that hour Illinois went forward. Her three or four hundred thousand then, go beyond three million now. Her overshadowing debt has disappeared, and in a few weeks the last dollar will be paid. To him whose memory you here commemorate, and to those who stood with him in those trying hours, Illinois is indebted for a credit restored, and honor untarnished. The language of eulogy well befits this occasion. Such examples are above all price, for they are a living light, guiding the feet and dignifying the energies of men who come after, through all time. Without State credit, which is State honor, there can be no State pride. As it was, and is, every citizen of Illinois may look with satisfaction to the past, with pride to the present and hope to the future. The names of her great and good men are written upon the brightest pages of our country's history. She gave Lincoln—a name redolent with glorious, gratifying, painful recollections. She gave hundreds of thousands of gallant men to the Union in the hour of its great trial. Her constitution and body of law are the best devised for

any State. Her internal improvements, her agricultural resources and enterprise are unequalled. Her common school system is magnificently endowed—her colleges and institutions of learning are found everywhere—affording means of educating every child she has. All the elements of a high Christian civilization are at work. Her judiciary is faithful, and the laws wisely administered.

These blessings do not come by accident. Under a guiding Providence, they result from human foresight, human labor, human patience. The hands of the builders may be busy to-day and to-morrow, placing one stone upon another, while the brains that contrived, the hearts that swelled with expectation, and the hands that laid the foundations long ago, are at rest. To this early work—to this wise beginning, STEPHEN T. LOGAN gave his active brain, his generous heart and fashioning hand. With him have gone most of those who set out with him. They rest from their labors, and those who survive will soon follow. The morning sun, whose rays are glinted back from furrowed brows and frosted heads, will, very soon, as it goes down in the western horizon, cast its mellowed glance upon the sod that covers them. In this is our lesson. And it is well to-day to thank God for every good influence that is awakened in these memories of the venerated friend whom you love and honor.

Court then adjourned.

COMMEMORATIVE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT, IN HONOR OF THE LATE STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

On January 6th, 1881, during the first week of the annual term of the State Supreme Court for the Central Grand Division of Illinois, convened in the court room at

the new Capitol in Springfield, a life-sized portrait, in oil, of the lamented Logan was presented to the court, and also the resolutions of respect passed at the meeting of the Bar of Sangamon county, held on the 19th of July preceding. The announcement of these commemorative exercises had served to attract to the spacious court room a large and interested audience, composed of local members of the bar, old personal friends of Judge Logan, attorneys in attendance upon the courts, and the State Bar Association, together with many members of the Legislature, then in session, and State officers.

At ten o'clock the Supreme Justices made their appearance and formally opened court. Several orders were announced and motions entered, after which the Chief Justice, Dickey, announced that the Court awaited the further pleasure of the bar.

PRESENTATION OF LOGAN'S PORTRAIT.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Hon. Milton Hay arose and addressed the Court, and in presenting the portrait of Judge Logan made the following address:

REMARKS OF HON. MILTON HAY.

May it Please Your Honor: In the interval that may now take place before other proceedings are entered upon before your Honors, I have a matter to submit to the Court—or to the Judges of the Court.

The family of the late Stephen T. Logan have authorized me to present to the State, through the channel of the honorable Judges of this Court, the portrait of Judge Logan, here present. This portrait was painted by the artist Healey but a short time before the death of the Judge. The picture the family believe to be a very faithful likeness of him as he appeared in the latter years

of his life, and although his contemporaries, who have survived him, may miss in the expression of the features something of that vigor which characterized them at the robust period of his life, they nevertheless observe in its place a serenity, without loss of intellectual clearness, which leaves little to regret at the mellowing influence which the hand of time had upon him. The family have desired me to express a condition, to the effect that this portrait shall remain a fixture of this Hall of Justice, with the privilege, however, to the State, to remove it to any other room of this Capitol that may be specially appropriated to works of art and portraiture.

Chief Justice Dickey accepted the portrait, with the remark that the wishes of the donors would be observed.

PRESENTATIONS OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Quincy,—a life-long friend of Judge Logan—who had been selected to present to the Court the resolutions of the Bar meeting, then arose, and in his peculiarly impressive manner, delivered the following able and eloquent eulogy:

MR. BROWNING'S ADDRESS.

If the Court Please: On the 17th day of July, 1880, the Hon. Stephen T. Logan, a distinguished member of the bar of this city, departed this life. The event could not be permitted to pass unheeded by his professional brethren; hence the members of the bar of Sangamon county and such others from adjoining counties as were able to reach this city in time, assembled to give expression to their sorrow for his death and their very great respect for his memory, and have charged me with the honored, but melancholy, duty of making the proper announcement to this court, and of presenting the resolutions adopted on that occasion.

The practice of imputing to every deceased member of the bar all the virtues, and of inscribing his name high upon the roll of able, learned and distinguished barristers and jurists, which has been but too common, is not to be commended; but when the truly good, able and eminent die, it is fitting that a just tribute be paid to their memories, and that truthful memorials of their honorable and useful lives be preserved.

No man who ever adorned the profession and shed lustre upon the bar of this State, has been more worthy, or has had a stronger or more legitimate claim to such recognition than our deceased brother. He did honor to the profession while he lived, and it would be a reproach to the bar of the State should they fail to do honor to his memory, now that he is dead.

In more than usually large measure he combined the attributes of a good man, a valuable citizen, an eloquent and powerful barrister, and an able and upright judge. Conspicuous for the qualities which enter into all these characters, he could not fail to deserve and win the admiration and esteem of those who knew him.

Residing in different parts of the State, and the circuits in which we practiced being remote from each other, I never had the privilege of meeting him in the *nisi prius* courts of Illinois. My professional acquaintance with him was derived chiefly from our meetings in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. I had also appeared before him whilst he was on the bench, in some important and exciting cases, and from the opportunities thus afforded of judging of his character and abilities as a lawyer, I do not hesitate to say that, in many of the elements and attributes of a great lawyer, he was the peer of any one I have known.

I have no wish or intention of undue praise. I wish to speak of him only the plain truth, and I am sure it will not be regarded as exaggeration to say that he stood in the very front rank of the legal profession of Illinois, and that he needed only a larger theater of action than that to which he had limited himself, to have made him as widely and as prominently known and as highly distinguished throughout the Republic as the most eminent and famous of contemporary lawyers in the United States.

An intuitive love of justice and fair play in all the conflicting interests of life; clearness of perception; acuteness and accuracy of observation; a quick comprehension of the relations of things and their differences and distinctions, and of the motives which stimulate and control the actions of men, were endowments which peculiarly fitted him for success and distinction in his chosen profession.

He belonged to a school of lawyers of which but few now remain. He was of that class who had not had the benefits of being taught by lectures in law schools, but who learned the fundamental principles and maxims of the law with the precision and accuracy with which a child learns, or ought to learn, his catechism, by the hard, close, diligent study of Bacon, Coke, Hale Saunders, Tidd, Blackstone, Chitty, Kent, and kindred authors. This course of study was generally prosecuted in the office, and under the instruction of some able practitioner. And when the student had advanced so far as to entitle him to admission to the bar, he was introduced to a system of practice in strong contrast to that which obtains at present, and which was, undoubtedly, very favorable to quick, vigorous and subtle thinking and reasoning. Riding a circuit composed of many

counties, was habitual with every prominent member of the bar at that time, and as a consequence, the bulk of his business, which involved litigation, lay, mainly, outside the county of his residence, so that he rarely had any information or knowledge of the cases he would be called upon to try, till he had reached the court where they were pending. He then had neither time nor means to ransack reports (of which, fortunately, there were then but few) nor to catechise and drill witnesses. Issues had, generally, already been formed by local lawyers, and the circuit barrister, who was often engaged about the time the case was called for trial, had time only to cast his eye over the pleadings, to ascertain what the issues were, and could possess himself of the facts only as they were disclosed by the witnesses upon the stand. For the law which was applicaple to, and which was to govern and control such a case, he had, necessarily, to fall back upon his own resources, and to draw from the stores of knowledge which he had previously accumulated.

All his powers of memory were put in action to recall, upon the moment, the general principles of the law, and all his skill and sublety in logic and dialectics were brought into exercise in the application of the law to the facts.

This system of practice was well adapted to the constant growth and development of the intellectual faculties, and to quickening, strengthening and enlarging their powers and capacities. It encouraged habits of close and accurate observation, a clear, sharp analysis of the facts observed, and a ready and forcible exposition of the principles of the law.

It was a system which brought out all the legal learning, and all the argumentative, logical and oratorical force of those engaged, and made of almost every *nisi*

prius trial an attractive intellectual entertainment. No one better illustrated the advantages of this method of practice than Judge LOGAN. He fully appropriated all its benefits, and was one of its highest products.

The same habit of clear statement, and direct, close and concentrated reasoning which he had acquired on the circuit, he carried with him into the court of final resort. In his day and generation all cases in the supreme court, as well as in the courts below, were argued orally, and he never vexed the judges with long, elaborate briefs and essays, nor never tried their patience by the tedious reading of authorities. I can not now recall any instance of his stopping in the course of an argument to read from any book. He made a lucid and intelligent statement of the facts, and of the elemental principles, and axioms of the law of the case, and all the rest was pointed, vigorous argument.

His mind was as flexible and accute as it was strong and robust. He thought with great clearness, and consequently commanded a corresponding clearness of expression, and never failed, however abstruse the subject, or subtle the thought, to make those who heard him comprehend his exact meaning. His capacity in this regard was very remarkable. I do not think I have ever known any one who possessed, in fuller measure, the faculty of conveying, clearly and distinctly, into the minds of others, the precise image and idea which filled his own. Hence he was capable of saying what he meant, and of making others understand what he meant, in the fewest possible words. There was with him no circumlocution, diffuseness or repetition. He obscured nothing by a superfluity of words. His addresses, whether to the court or jury, so far as I have had the good fortune to hear them, were models of condensation—short and concise—but not

too concise to be lucid and convincing; and when he concluded, there seemed to be nothing left to be said on his side of a case.

In popular estimation, he would hardly be regarded as an accomplished orator. He had not studied, nor did he attempt to practice, the artificial graces of elocution. He never postured for effect, nor made a display of intellectual fire-works to arouse vulgar applause, but sought "the suffrage of the wise." He was not ornate and showy, either in diction or action; but his diction was pure, chaste, and vigorous, his action natural and impressive, his reasoning clear, cogent and convincing, and his passion spontaneous and contagious. This combination of qualities marked him as a speaker of true and genuine eloquence.

I speak of him as he impressed me. Unimposing as his person and presence were outside the forum, there was that about him, when stimulated by the collision of debate, which imparted to his manner, and his shrill voice, an extraordinary fascination. It was the fascination of awakened genius.

When he arose to speak, the first words which he uttered fixed the attention of all who heard him. This was especially observable in the case of strangers who chanced to be present, and who neither knew the man, nor were interested in the occasion. They were sure to be strongly attracted by the first tones of his voice, sure to feel that they were in the presence of no ordinary or common-place man, and unless drawn away by some urgent necessity, were very certain to yield to the spell, and remain to the close of his address.

He studied his profession, and was admitted to the bar in his native State, Kentucky, and in a practice of some ten years there, in association, and in conflict with

lawyers of acknowledged ability, won distinction, and established a high reputation. He was still young when he removed to this State, and commenced practice here, where he soon became eminent. But little time elapsed till he took a commanding position in the foremost rank of a bar composed of men of much more than ordinary talents and attainments, and by universal consent, maintained it to the close of his professional life.

Younger men, who afterwards attained great distinction at the bar, and have done honor to the State, at least one of whom still remains with us, had their training in his office and under his instruction. Among others who had the benefit of his association, example and instruction, was the lamented Lincoln, who afterwards became so illustrious in the history of our country, and before the world, and whose memory is enshrined in all our hearts.

As his law partner, Mr. Lincoln was long and intimately associated with Judge Logan, and, no doubt, during that period, received much of the preparation which fitted him for the brilliant and useful career which awaited him, and which enabled him to achieve immortal renown as a patriot and statesman. Mr. Lincoln at one time exerted all his influence, which was not then so great as it afterwards became, to have his friend and former partner placed upon the bench of a Federal Court.

For such a station he was most eminently qualified, and had he held the position, he could not have failed to add to the exalted reputation of the American judiciary.

I know that Mr. Lincoln then regarded Judge Logan as the most thorough and accomplished lawyer he had ever known, and through his whole life, he cherished for him an affection, admiration and respect which approached to reverence and adoration.

Had his ambition taken the direction of politics and public affairs, his remarkable abilities leave no reason to doubt that he would have become as distinguished as a statesman, as he was as a barrister and jurist.

He never sought public position, and had few opportunities of demonstrating his aptitude for State affairs; but there was one occasion when he was called to participate in the deliberations of a body which had under consideration political questions of the greatest gravity, complexity and importance; questions of as much magnitude as can arise out of the tangled web of individual and * * communal interests and concerns, and he then displayed such familiarity with municipal and international law, such grasp of the fundamental principles and maxims upon which all free political institutions must be built and maintained, as to take his audience altogether by surprise, and to win the profound admiration of the strong, notable men who composed it.

The "Peace Congress" which assembled in Washington City early in 1861, before the unhappy differences between the northern and southern sections of the country had yet culminated in war, included many of the most eminent jurists and statesmen of the United States.

I was not present, and had not the pleasure and benefit of hearing Judge Logan on that occasion; but, after the lapse of many years, and after the southern States had been devastated by a war which that Congress strove in vain to avert, in conversation with learned and able men who were present as members of the Congress, I have been assured that the speech he then delivered was remarkable for its wisdom, its patriotism, its conciliatory tone and temper, its forecast of the future, and its eloquence and power; and that had the counsels of our deceased brother

been followed, all conflicting opinions and interests would have been reconciled, and the country have escaped the calamities which ensued.

In social life he was characterized by all the amenities of a gentle, generous and kindly nature. His conversation was always interesting and instructive. I never left his society without carrying away with me something worthy to be remembered, and without feeling that my stock of useful ideas and practical knowledge had been enlarged.

His moral and social qualities were such as could not fail to attract observation, and to exercise an influence for good upon all who associated with him.

It is said that "the purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation," and that he had.

I am not aware that, in all the varied scenes of life through which he passed, there was ever, in any transaction, or under any circumstances, an imputation upon his honor and integrity. A firm believer in the Christian religion, he exemplified in his daily walk the beauty, simplicity, charity and beneficence of its precepts, and looked forward, with serene hope and undoubting faith, to the promised resurrection, and to the unfading joys of a new and eternal life.

Gentleness of manners and demeanor, unostentatious dignity, an exalted sense of honor, and a rigid observance of duty, all of which adorned his private and professional life, conspired to make him a fit exemplar for the young men of the profession, well worthy their study and imitation. From the contemplation of such a character they should learn more reverance—not for rank or wealth—but for "man with God's image stamped upon him, and God's kindling breath within."

To those who knew him as a friend, and had the privileges of his companionship, and enjoyed the pleasures and advantages of his genial, intelligent and edifying conversation, his loss is a personal sorrow. But we do not mourn for him as for the young. He had overpassed the allotted age of man, and the time had come when, in obedience to the inexorable demands of the laws of nature, he must close his labors here and pass from the confines of time into that better and more blessed world, which we trust, lies beyond the boundaries of this. He closed his pilgrimage here under conditions exceptionally free from the infirmities of age, and the lingering suffering and helplessness which often precede the death of the old. His intellectual faculties gave no sign of decay, and he still had that measure of physical vigor and activity which enabled him to appreciate and enjoy the blessings which surrounded him.

But his time had come. His record is honorably closed. He has gone before us under as favorable and pleasant circumstances as can well attend upon death, and it only remains for us, before we follow, to pay this last sad tribute to his memory.

I now, if the court please, present the resolutions adopted by the bar, and respectfully ask that you will be pleased to order them to be spread upon the records of the court.

At the conclusion of Mr. Browning's eulogy, the Clerk, Mr. E. A. Snively, by order of the Court, read the resolutions.

The venerable Judge Caton, of Ottawa, next addressed the court, and paid the following feeling tribute to the memory of the departed barrister and jurist:

REMARKS BY HON. JOHN D. CATON.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I was not aware that this solemn and mournful announcement was to be made here until this morning, but hope that I will not interfere with any arrangement which may have been made, while I pray your Honors to bear with me for a few moments in order that I may express my approbation of what has been said so well of our deceased friend and brother. It may not be unfitting that I should speak of him, because I am one of the very few left who knew him in a very early day. I first met the deceased at the Tazewell Circuit Court in 1833, now nearly 48 years ago. I met him there when Judge Lockwood held the court, and there were present John T. Stuart, John J. Hardin, Dan Stone and STEPHEN T. LOGAN, as practicing members of the bar. From that time until the time of his death I claim to have known him well—and a fonder claim—I claimed him as my friend. I practiced with him at the bar, I practiced before him when he was Circuit Judge, at many courts. I listened to his eloquence and to his arguments for nearly a quarter of a century when I was occupying a seat upon this exalted bench; since then I have often met him, and but two years since, on my last visit to this city, I went out to his residence and spent an hour profitably and pleasantly with him. When I left him then I feared that we had met for the last time on earth, and now, alas, that fear has been realized. Is it not fitting, then, that I, who have known him so well and so long, should detain you for a few moments in expressing my appreciation of one who has left so profound a mark not only upon the jurisprudence of this State, but upon all her institutions—has left a mark which only an able and a good man could leave?

As a lawyer, associated with him at the bar, I ever found him a man of the highest integrity, of the profoundest research, and the acutest penetration. As a judge upon the bench, I never met his superior in the administration of the laws at *nisi prius*. No sophistry, no ingenuity, no persuasion could tempt him for a moment from that star of justice which ever shone brightly into his eye. He swept away sophistry like a cobweb, and struck the center of justice whenever he made a decision. As an adviser of this court I ever felt my indebtedness to him. By both his precept and his example he has left a deep impress, not only upon the judiciary of the State, but upon the profession at large. He has taught those who come after him to bear their parts well and nobly in the discharge of their professional duties, and they can look to no brighter light for a guidance in the pathway to honor and to usefulness. It has been justly said by the gentleman who has preceded me that his learning was the philosophy of the law. He depended not so much upon the particular decision applicable to his case as upon the reason of the law sustaining his position. He has been called eloquent. He was, sir—he was eloquent in his own way. He adorned not his addresses with tinsel glitter or flagrant flowers of speech, but with an earnest reasoning and flow of words that I have rarely or never heard paralleled. I have sat upon that bench for an hour and a half listening to him, as I recollect upon one occasion, without appreciating that he had been talking ten minutes. It was a continuous gush of reason and flow of argument, with every word so perfectly selected, every sentence so complete, every thought so well matured that I forgot the passage of time, and was convinced without hesitation of the fairness of his reasoning.

He, too, had to be convinced of the justice—at least he had to be persuaded that he was not advocating injustice—before he raised his voice in support of a cause, but that cause, when once espoused, he pursued with relentless energy. I recollect once when he was engaged with his partner, Mr. Lincoln, at the time they were partners, in the argument of a cause before this court, I happened to meet him and inquired, while Mr. Lincoln was making his address, if he proposed to argue the case. "I don't think I shall trouble you," he said. "I don't see it as clear as Mr. Lincoln does. I prefer to leave it with him." I confess I appreciated the compliment, that he thought an intimation from him that he did not believe that his associate was right would not affect my judgment—I say I appreciated it as a very high compliment. But it happened that the cause was decided as Mr. Lincoln had argued it.

I will not detain you, but I could not in silence let this solemn occasion pass without bearing my testimony to the worth and to the learning of Stephen T. Logan, as a member of this bar, as once a member of the judiciary of the State, as a citizen of the commonwealth, and as a friend. I feel his loss the more because of those few I have named as those whom I first met in company with the deceased, but one besides myself is now alive, and it may well seem exceptional that after nearly fifty years even two out of five or six should be left to recall the incident.

I must beg the pardon of the court for having thus, as a friend, interrupted their proceedings to express my regard for the departed, but I am sure the solemnity of the occasion will excuse me.

Mr. Justice Scott, from the bench, responded as follows:

JUDGE JOHN M. SCOTT'S REMARKS.

It would hardly be appropriate for me from this bench and on this occasion to enter upon an extended analysis of the character of Judge Logan as a lawyer or citizen, and I shall not essay to do so. But having been honored with his friendship, I may be excused for bringing my poor tribute to cast in with the beautiful offerings others have brought to his memory.

As you all know, he lived through a period covering more than three-fourths of the nineteenth century—a century that abounds in the activities of life, in useful inventions, in literature and science, and all that tends to refine and elevate our race more than any that has gone before. It is the men of the period that have made the century notable for this unexampled progress in all that makes the happiness of the world. During the formation period of our history as a State he dwelt among us, and it is but just to his memory to say, he left the impress of his character in some degree upon our institutions, and that they are better and purer for what they received from him. His name will be honorably associated in history with those who have done most for their State and country.

Great as were the legal attainments of Judge Logan, if that were all that distinguished him, his name would soon cease to be spoken. The labors of the lawyer that make him known to the public are connected mostly with the business of the passing hour, and when the recollection of that ceases, the lawyer, however great in his profession, is no longer remembered. No matter what reputation they may have borne during their lives, eminent lawyers and judges who have blessed the world by

the salutary principles they have assisted to maintain for the better security of society, life and property, although their memories may be written on enduring records, are only remembered by the profession, and are forgotten by the multitude in whose behalf they labored. The legal profession itself opens up but few channels to popular renown, nor does it afford much that attracts and retains permanently public attention. The man who devotes his exclusive attention to the jurisprudence of his country and the practice of its laws, need not expect his name will be long remembered in history. It is a singular fact that he who adds most to the happiness of mankind by silent forces and influences, is soonest forgotten. War is a destructive force, and yet those that become distinguished in it are always the most prominent characters in history. But it is of those in private life who do most for mankind, of whom it may be said "their works do follow them;" though their names are seldom heard on the tongues of men, yet the force they set in motion will continue to add to human happiness and make the world better and purer for having lived in it. He whose memory we now honor will be no exception to the general rule. His fame as a lawyer, like that of other distinguished jurists, may be, and doubtless will be, soon forgotten by all save a few surviving professional brethren, but the influence of his labors on the jurisprudence of our State will live always, and will be felt long after the personal destiny of those composing this presence shall have been written and become history.

But in his private character as a citizen and friend, Judge Logan will be long remembered, and there are those present who will remember him as long as life exists, and who will ever bear with them recollections of his kindly life. It would be a poor tribute to his character

to affirm he was honest in monetary matters. He was all that, and what is far higher and nobler, he was honest in his friendship and in all his relations of life. He was as outspoken for good as he was indignant at wrong, and these qualities arose out of a character made up of sterling virtues, and adorned by the beautiful graces of a Christian life. It is written, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."

On occasions like this "all the burial places of the memory give up their dead," and what a cloud of recollections come to us who are advanced in life. Visions of the past appear. Looking back through the years, memory reproduces all that has transpired. The companions of our early days, those who commenced life with us, stand around us again. We look upon their forms once more and feel again the gentle pressure of the hand manifesting mutual affection and confidence, and we hear again

"Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before."

But, alas, it is but memory, and we are sad because they are not.

Life at most is but a brief existence. "It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." Often the plaintive words of the choric song of the lotus-eaters occur to us:

"Let us alone, Time driveth onward fast,
And in a little while our lips are dumb.
Let us alone. What is it that will last?"

Philosophically, we know nothing that has form and substance endures. Mutation and change appear everywhere. Things we prize as our most precious jewels perish from our grasp. All that is beautiful, in whatever form it may exist,

"Is the ivy's food at last."

And is there nothing, then, that lasts? Yes, there is something that lasts. It is the good done by men. It is the influence of all nobly done that lives through the ages.

> "And when thou stand'st for judgment on thine own,
> The deed shall shine beside thee as an angel."

In his life-work, Judge LOGAN will live so long as the beautiful and pure in character is held in esteem. Life with him consisted—

> "Of plain devotedness to duty,
> Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise;
> But finding amplest recompense
> In work done squarely and unwasted days,
> For this we honor him."

In ordering the spreading of the resolutions of the bar upon the records of the court, the Chief Justice, T. Lyle Dickey, thus fittingly responded to the sentiments uttered by the other speakers:

CHIEF JUSTICE DICKEY'S RESPONSE.

The court concurs in the sentiments contained in the resolutions presented, and in the thoughts so eloquently expressed by Mr. Browning in their presentation.

The distinguished man to whose memory this tribute is rendered, was known to and honored by every member of this tribunal.

More than forty years ago STEPHEN T. LOGAN occupied a seat upon the bench as one of the Circuit Judges in this State. His colleagues of that day, Richard M. Young, Sidney Breese, Thomas Ford, Justin Harlan, and Henry Eddy, after lives of usefulness and distinction, have all gone hence.

It was while in the discharge of his judicial functions that I first saw Judge LOGAN, and the impression then made upon my mind of his marked ability has never been

effaced. His preëminent distinction, however, was as a practicing lawyer. He seemed so thoroughly possessed of the fundamental principles and peculiar philosophy of the common law, that he was ever ready to state at once with precision and accuracy the rule of law and the reason for the rule, and to define the limitations and exceptions to the rule, with the reason for the limitation or exception.

The legal proposition seemed to be developed and produced in his mind, rather from a knowledge of the principles of law than from the memory of its statement by any author or jurist. The common law, in his hands, never seemed a conglomeration of artificial, discordant, and merely technical rules, but with all its ramifications, to form a full, complete and beautiful integer, composed of an infinitude of parts, consistent and harmonious, all founded in reason and aimed at even-handed justice.

With a single exception, among all the lawyers of my acquaintance, in this respect, he had no peer. For many years Cyrus Walker divided with Logan the honors of leadership in the contests of the forum, and like him, seemed never at a loss for the rule of law or the reason on which it rested. They came to Illinois from the same part of Kentucky, and about the same time. Both, before coming to this State, had won reputation and acquired a competence. Both came here with the intention of retiring substantially from the practice. But so marked were their capabilities, that engaging in one case created a demand for their services in others so imperative, that, fortunately, they both felt themselves constrained to yield. My first acquaintance with these great lawyers began about the same time. This, with the similarity in many respects, in their lives, their methods and their qualities, has ever kept them associated in my mind.

Walker closed his labors of life about five years ago. LOGAN is now gone. They were both true men, useful and noble.

LOGAN'S style of speaking was earnest, vigorous and direct. His articulation was very distinct. His voice was penetrating, and though at times somewhat shrill when pitched upon its highest key, it usually had a musical ring which was attractive and pleasing. He used few illustrations, indulged in no ornament, and wasted no words. He came at once to his point, and riveted the attention of his audience. Rarely pathetic, he was often persuasive and sometimes impassioned. His analysis was incisive and his reasoning logical and convincing. His mind was both comprehensive and discriminative. His conceptions were clear, his words simple and perspicuous. His diction was exceedingly happy. Other men describe their thoughts; LOGAN expressed his. His perceptions were ready and acute. Nothing escaped his observation. He seemed always equal to the occasion; and however vast his subject, he seemed to grasp it in its entirety, and with a master hand to hold it plainly before his listeners, and to deal with its respective parts at will.

The late Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who had a wide acquaintance with men and affairs, and a large judicial experience, often said Judge LOGAN was the ablest *nisi prius* lawyer he had ever known. To those who have not only listened to the resistless arguments with which LOGAN sustained his positions, but have also observed the consummate skill and ever ready sagacity which marked his every step in the progress of a trial, this commendation may well be regarded as fully deserved.

Allusion has justly been made to the purity of his private life. Fame is in its value ephemeral; but the virtue

which forms the basis of exalted character is eternal. The one is subject to the limitations of time; the other is immortal. This reflection is consolatory, and is applicable to the fullest extent to this honored magistrate, distinguished lawyer, useful citizen and pure man. His memory will ever be green with those who have known him, and, so far as human memorials can be effective to that end, it ought to be perpetuated for the benefit of those who come after us.

The resolutions will be spread upon the records, and, as a further mark of respect the court will now adjourn.

PRESS AND OTHER OBITUARY NOTICES

OF

STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

THE subjoined extract from an obituary of Judge LOGAN, in the *Illinois State Journal*, July 19, 1880, is from the pen of one who long sustained intimate personal relations to the Judge, and thus had ample opportunity to form a correct estimate of his character and sentiments:

AS A LAWYER.

It was in his professional character, undoubtedly, that Judge LOGAN shone preëminent. There, it may be fitly said, he walked the boards without a rival. There were great men and great lawyers who were contemporary with him, and whose names are usually associated with his, as forming the great legal lights of the earlier days of our State bar. With many of these it will be recognized that their reputations were of political rather than professional origin. There were none of them who did not willingly give the precedence to Judge LOGAN as a lawyer. It was a peculiar fact connected with his professional reputation, that, although it was fully recognized by all classes, the unprofessional as well as the professional,

yet it was always highest with those who were the best judges. With the judges and lawyers it was that his character as a lawyer stood uppermost. Judge McLean, of the United States Court, and who had traveled over many States of the Union, holding Courts of the United States, said of Logan: "That he was the best *nisi prius* lawyer that ever practiced before him," and other high Judges have given expression to their estimate of his legal abilities quite as high. Mr. Lincoln, in speaking of the clearness and power with which Judge Logan could state and argue a proposition, said of him: "That he could make a nice distinction in the law, or upon the facts, more palpable to the common understanding, than any lawyer he ever knew." But it was that ready perception of the true legal principles applying to any given state of facts, as they might be stated to him, or as they might arise upon the evidence in the courts, however complicated these might be, and the clearness with which he could solve any difficulty, in the way of their application to the case in hand, that gave Judge Logan his greatest power as a lawyer. In his addresses to juries, he was always earnest, and sometimes vehement, in manner and expression, but endeavored always, if the nature of the case would possibly permit it, to appeal rather to their understanding, than their feelings or prejudices. Courts listened to him readily, because they were sure their time would not be consumed by the discussion of irrelevant matters. Perceiving readily the material points of his case, he would at once, without circumlocution, proceed to discuss them. Courts were sure that time was not unnecessarily consumed when he addressed them.

AS A MAN AND CITIZEN

the character of Judge Logan was above reproach. By the industrious exercise of his high professional abilities,

united with sound judgment, as to the investment of his earnings, he had many years before his death acquired what, according to his moderate standard, was a competency for his family. His habits of life were simple and economical, and for himself he required but little; but all the affections of his heart were centered on his family, and he had worked for them, not for himself. He had just notions, however, of life, and understood full well that wealth did not give happiness, and that beyond a mere competency to protect against the vicissitudes of life, it was evil rather than good. To this end, many years ago, he closed active business investments and transactions, and with great cheerfulness began to distribute his property to his children, reserving to himself enough only for his own wants. Although economical and careful in his business habits, he was just and liberal in his business engagements—a liberal landlord and an indulgent creditor. He was the kindest of husbands and the most affectionate of fathers. He lived the most of his life in his family; denying to himself everything, to his family he denied nothing.

Judge LOGAN was not united with any church organization, but he was a constant and diligent reader of the Bible, and had no patience, scarcely charity, for those who are engaged in propagating infidelity.

In its issue of the same date, the *Journal* contained the following editorial notice of the dead jurist:

THE LATE JUDGE STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

The *Journal* of Saturday morning announced another breach in the ranks of the older citizens of Springfield, in the death of the Hon. STEPHEN T. LOGAN, in the 81st year of his age. Beginning life with the dawn of the

present century, in a State which gave to Illinois a Lincoln, a Hardin, an Edwards, and scores of its prominent statesmen, in a period of nearly fifty years spent in this State, Judge Logan had established a reputation in his peculiar sphere not second to any of his distinguished compeers. Undoubtedly, his true sphere was that of a successful lawyer, and in that his brilliance and excellence were recognized and conceded throughout the whole State. Often the assistant and colleague of Lincoln, the cause which they supported was certain to be presented in the strongest possible light. If, however, the fortunes of their profession placed them on opposing sides, the struggle was certain to be a sharp one, and it never failed to interest the whole community, though it never disturbed the harmonious personal relations which continued to subsist between these two distinguished men throughout their whole lives.

Judge Logan possessed a subtle, analytic mind, which fitted him in an eminent degree for a profession which depended for its greatest successes on influencing the minds of others. Powerfully logical, he could, at times, be as powerful in pathos, as the traditions of the Sangamon County Bar abundantly prove. It was his peculiar fitness to shine here, no doubt, which restricted his public life chiefly to the domain of the forum and the halls of legislation, though his reputation, and the high estimation in which he was held throughout the Nation, would have fitted him successfully to aspire to, and fill, any position within the gift of the people. Endowed with a wiry, physical organization, in middle life he accomplished what few men of his time were capable of—looking after an extensive and rapidly increasing practice,

scattered over a large circuit, playing the part of editor of the local paper, delivering political speeches, and caring for his business interests.

Politically, Judge LOGAN, from early training and taste, had strong tendencies towards conservatism. A Whig in his early life, on the organization of the Republican party he became identified with the latter. In 1861 he was, with Gen. Palmer, of this State, one of the members of the well-meant but unsuccessful Peace Congress. Like many others, he was puzzled by the question of Reconstruction, precipitated upon the country at the close of the war, and for a time was claimed to be in harmony with the Democratic party, but of late years has been pronounced and unswerving in his Republicanism.

For several years past, having withdrawn from his profession on account of the advancing infirmities of age, Judge LOGAN has lived in virtual retirement, enjoying the respect of a large circle of friends, in the city and the State, with whose history he has been so closely identified for nearly half a century.

The Springfield *Monitor*, in its issue of July 19th, published this generous tribute:

THE MONITOR'S EULOGY.

IN MEMORIAM.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation,—that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

"Though old, he still retained,
His manly sense and energy of mind.
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe,
He still remembered that he once was young."

It is no ordinary personage whom the people of his loved home in Springfield are called upon to entomb

to-day. He was a giant among the great men; a stalwart amidst the intellectual. One of the remarkable men of his time has just closed his day in life's court. His name adorns history; he has left the indelible imprint of his genius on the jurisprudence of the State, and his name will go down to posterity as among the wisest and most prudent of the great minds in the list of her legislators. It is such an one for whom those he recognized in life as "men and brethren" are called upon to-day to perform the "last sad rites," as they bow in reverential respect around his grave. The great and loved of the Nation, who once loved him as a brother; jurists and governors, men of great worth and distinction, are buried in the same ground, are shadowed by the same trees, entombed on the same hillsides, watched and caroled over by the same warbling songsters of the forest; their mounded resting places and rising monuments are perfumed by the same fragrant flowers, fanned by the same gentle zephyrs floating through the shrubbery planted by the hand of affection, which awaits the cherished remains of our former fellow-citizen. But around none of all these will cling more fond memories, more reverence for great mental ability, than will wreath the name of the distinguished lawyer, wise jurist, and grand old citizen, Judge STEPHEN T. LOGAN, of whom it might well be said—

> "Low in stature, bent like a bow,
> But with an intellect reaching the heavens."

Moral worth, intellectual strength, purity of purpose, and domestic goodness, gave the grand characteristics which distinguished Judge LOGAN, and blended the "iron armed Richard of the bar," when among the learned in the law, with the devotedly loyal husband, the philanthropic neighbor, true friend and citizen, knowing no

guile or shadow of turning, when love, duty, obedience to law, regard for constitutional liberty and patriotic ipmulse, demanded his allegiance. He lies now in the cold embrace of the common enemy of our race. Those bound to him through filial love are saddened at the severance, and the fountain of human affections is broken, up in the household but a few days since felicitous, because of his venerable presence.

As sorrow palls his former home, and the tears well up as the glistening tell-tales of bereavement in the portals of souls akin to his own by the welded links of love, his neighbors and friends—those who have measured swords with him in the legal arena, and have been connected with him in his long and useful career in the various relations of life—will wend their way to the side of his bier to mingle with his loved ones the tears of sympathy, and console them with the exhibition which reverent respect entertained for their loved dead.

No more will his eloquent voice be heard reverberating through the halls of justice convincingly electrifying judges on the bench, while riveting the attentive admiration of the members of the profession, by whom he was honored, and who were honored by him in return. The music of his voice has died away, only to be reëchoed in memory, when his remembered forensic efforts recall the times when he held them spell-bound, or piloted them through legal channels to the solution of a vexed question of law, or when harmonizing conflicting evidence by his incontrovertible reasoning and argument, which placed him before them as the peer of all, excelled by none.

His friends in life, those who loved and honored him for his great worth as a man, will gather to-day to lower

his form to its earthly resting place after his work so well done, and

"His days have glided o'er his head,
Made up of innocence and love,
And soft and silent as the shade,
His nightly moments moved."

His days have ended well; he has borne the fruit of a well-spent life, and death had no fears for him, nor the grave any terrors. He recognized fully the wise economy of nature, which provides a rest in the grave for the weary casket, while the soul wings its way back to the God who first breathed it into man, and he became a living, moving intelligence.

Judge Stephen T. Logan was a native of Franklin county, Kentucky, and being possessed of immense brain-power even in youth, was never behind, but always in the van when mental qualities were demanded. He was early in life found performing the duties of a Deputy Secretary of State on his native heath. He mastered the intricacies of the law, arose to prominence in his profession, and his active years were only a succession of brilliant achievements, which made him the master mind among the legal fraternity, and a jurist of exalted repute. His domestic qualities were preëminent. His home was his heaven, his wife and children the objects of a devoted attachment, and their wish his absorbing care and greatest pleasure. His public services were characterized by ability, honor and deep devotion. His eighty years were not wasted to the world, but as an exemplar in industry he labored, and labored hard, to reach the great aim of his life. He sinks to the grave with the plaudits of his countrymen. "Well done, good and faithful."

The name of STEPHEN T. LOGAN is familiar to every prominent man in the State. The impress of his character can be found on many of the wisest measures in our legislation, while his name was a household word among his professional brethren from the prominence of his name among the reports of our record of courts, and its ascendency in the galaxy of distinguished jurists. He has filled the position of legislator and judge with honor to himself and the State. He was respected wherever known for his opinions, and was the recipient of the distinguished honor of being called from private life to the council of the nation convened by the immortal Lincoln, when the dark cloud of war threatened to disrupt the Union. The proudest page in his life's history is that which records his great effort for a peaceable settlement of our troubles, rather than a resort to the dangerous experiment of an arbitrament by the sword. He was a great and good man, who preferred the private walks of life to the trials and turmoils and glittering blaze of a public career, although endowed with a mind which could have directed the destiny of a nation or encompass the most intricate question of government.

Peace to the grand old citizen's honored ashes! He hath drawn

> "The drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

FROM THE ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER.

The following is an extract from the obituary notice of Hon. STEPHEN T. LOGAN, appearing in the daily *Illinois State Register*, July 17, 1880:

This old and respected citizen died shortly after one o'clock last night, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Though his departure from this life was not

unexpected, yet it filled his many friends and relatives in this city with the deepest grief, for he was a man who will be missed and never forgotten. The *Register* regrets that it is unable, owing to the lateness of the hour, to give the full particulars of the life of such an honored citizen; but the following brief sketch will supply an outline of his career. [Then followed some notice of the principal events of his life.]

In its issue of the next day, the *Register* has this brief editorial article on the same subject:

The death of Judge S. T. Logan was properly announced in the *Register* yesterday morning, and the event was a surprise to the public, though the age of the distinguished man should have, in some degree, prepared the community for the event. The flags at half-mast yesterday on the County Court House, and on the State Capitol, were evidence of the decease of an ex-Representative of the county, and of a retired Judge of the State. Judge Logan was widely known and highly respected, and though the *Register* has never been in sympathy with his political opinions, it offers its tribute of respect to his memory as a good citizen, an honest man, and an upright Judge.

HON. JAS. C. CONKLING'S TRIBUTE.

On the evening of the 12th of January, Hon James C. Conkling, of Springfield, delivered an elaborate lecture before the Bar Association of Chicago, on the "Early Bench and Bar" of Central Illinois, in which he paid the following graceful tribute to Judge Logan:

One of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends, and a partner in the practice of law for some years, and one of the most successful lawyers of this State, was Stephen

T. Logan, of Sangamon County. He came from Kentucky when 32 years of age, bringing with him a high reputation, and soon obtained a leading position at the Springfield bar, which was then, and afterwards, during his career, adorned by such distinguished lawyers as Baker, Stuart, Lincoln, Douglas, McDougal, Strong, Hay, Edwards, Palmer, McClernand, and others. In 1835 he was elected Circuit Judge by the Legislature, and after serving in that capacity about two years, he resigned because of the inadequacy of his salary. He was elected several times to the Legislature, and always took a prominent part in debate. His opinions were received with deference, and he exercised an extraordinary influence by the integrity of his character and his fairness in discussion.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and by his characteristic wisdom, prudence, and economy, materially assisted in the adoption of some of the best provisions of that Constitution.

In 1848 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in his district, in opposition to Col. Thomas L. Harris, who had just returned from a brilliant career in Mexico, with his brow adorned with military laurels. Lincoln, Baker and Logan then constituted a triumvirate, and were the three political leaders in their Congressional District. Each was ambitious to serve his country at Washington City. It was understood that they would be candidates in rotation. Baker had been elected, and was occupying his seat when the war with Mexico commenced. Lincoln succeeded him, according to agreement. Logan, in his turn, became candidate, but being utterly destitute of those qualities which win the popular heart, and being opposed by a gallant soldier, who had achieved success in the battlefield, he was signally defeated. He was too

honest in the declaration of his principles to succeed in political life, and would never condescend to the arts and chicanery by which demagogues are accustomed to clamber into office.

He was appointed by Gov. Yates one of the five commissioners to represent the State in the celebrated Peace Convention which met at Washington prior to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. His efforts there were conservative in character, and he pleaded powerfully for the preservation of peace. In one of his speeches he remarked:

"Instead of dreaming of news from the seat of war, and of marching armies, I have thought of a country through which armies have marched, leaving in their track the desolation of a desert; I have thought of harvests trampled down, of towns and villages, once the seat of happiness and prosperity, reduced to heaps of smoking ruins; of battle-fields red with blood, which has been shed by those who ought to have been brothers; of families broken up, or reduced to poverty; of widowed wives, of orphaned children, and all the other misfortunes which are inseparably connected with war. This is the picture which presents itself to my mind every day and every hour. It is a picture which we are doomed soon to witness in our country, unless we place a restraint upon our passions, forget our selfish interests, and do something to save our country."

In his professional career he stood preëminent. He possessed the rare faculty of perceiving almost intuitively the strong points of a case, and the remarkable power of making clear and distinct to a court or a jury, the perceptions which he himself entertained. Distinctions, which to others would possess no difference, were recognized by the extraordinary keenness of his intellect, and magnified by the lucid character of his argument, until

courts and juries were convinced of the correctness of his views. He won many a triumph by the fairness of his statements and the logical precision of his speeches. He disdained the arts of sophistry, and appealed generally to the understanding of his hearers, though there were occasions when he would indulge in the flower of rhetoric and attempt to move a jury by an earnest and impassioned eloquence. He was universally recognized by the bench and the bar as the great *nisi prius* lawyer of the State, and clients, who were fortunate enough to secure his services considered it as a sure presage of victory.

He was small in stature and frail in constitution, but a piercing, deep-set eye, and a large cranial development, imparted a highly intellectual appearance to his almost infantile features. He died at the age of 80, although I have heard him say, nearly forty years ago, that he did not expect to live beyond sixty years of age. He will long be remembered for his public services as a legislator, for his ability as a judge, and for his eminent success as a lawyer.

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